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### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—741—

#### Politics of Europe.

**Spain.**—To any one practically acquainted with Spain, and sincerely interested in the welfare of that country, the exaggerations, falsehoods, and disgraceful intriguing which are disclosed in the French papers, day after day, must appear ridiculous in the extreme, and this extraordinary eagerness to promulgate them, distinctly shews the regret with which the Cabinet of the Tuilleries has always viewed the regeneration of the Peninsula, under a Constitutional system of Government. The Ultra party of France early became impressed with the idea that they were themselves insecure, as long as the new institutions of their neighbours continued to flourish and take root; and not daring to attack them openly, they put in motion the immense and powerful engine of a well-organized police, and formed the project of opening their marked batteries against those individuals, one by one, who had distinguished themselves in the events of La Isla, and who justly enjoyed the gratitude and confidence of the people. Numbers of agents and spies were instantly dispatched to Spain for the furtherance of the grand scheme, and it really seemed as if the issue of the contest between the Ultras and Liberals in France, depended on the triumph of servilism in Spain.

The inconsiderate act of the Cortes, which allowed the immediate return of the *Afrancesados*, or those Spaniards who had followed the fortunes of JOSEPH NAPOLEON, and seconded his views against their own country, afforded a good opportunity for the furtherance of their views, and their early possession of the press in Spain, and their schemes to get into power on the downfall of the patriots of 1814 and 1820, were wielded to promote the overthrow of the system altogether, and discredit its supporters. It would be tedious to notice the minor stratagems resorted to and connected with this plan, or allude to the diplomatic agents of other foreign countries, who actively engaged themselves in it; but it is worthy of remark, that one of the first French agents sent to Spain, unable to conceal his own indignation at having accepted a service so repugnant to the feelings of an honourable man, published, on his return home, an excellent account of the principal political and military events which led to the late Revolution in Spain; a Revolution which, contrary to the expectations of his employers, he applauded, and wished to see crowned with complete success.

Riego, standing as he did, pre-eminent in the love and confidence of his fellow countrymen, was the first selected for attack, and among the inmates of the Palace and the Servile party generally, auxiliaries were not wanting in Madrid, to aid the scheme. The weak Ministry of ARQUELLES had allowed the La Isla Army to be disbanded, contrary to the remonstrances of Riego, merely through a feeling of subserviency to the King, and its most distinguished leader was even banished. The indignation of the people was roused by this act, Riego was recalled, and first named to the command of Province of Galicia, and afterwards of Arragon. Here he soon became an object of jealousy to his enemies, and he was removed to Zaragoza. From his vicinity, he was soon dreaded by the French, and they left no stone unturned till they succeeded in getting him exchanged. Fortunately for them, an unforeseen occurrence happened, and they did not hesitate to avail themselves of it, with all that dexterity peculiar to the Gallic system of police. A French General Officer, who had served under MURAT in Italy, accompanied the Italian troops to Russia under BONAPARTE, and unable, from his political principles, to

reside with safety in France, after the late events in Piedmont, took refuge in Spain. Pondering on the distressed and shackled situation of his own country, he formed the mad project of recurring in Spain to every possible means that could tend to promote its liberation, and with a levity peculiar to a Frenchman, wrote a number of Circulars to the most popular characters in Spain, entire strangers to him, for the purpose of interesting them in his views. It would be useless to present our Readers with the details of this visionary and ridiculous scheme, to which no one in Spain, except the General himself, became a party, although we have now one of the Circulars before us.—Suffice it to say, the Circular was soon denounced to the French Agents, Riego was accused of having received one of them, and instantly divested of his command, and even deprived of every means of proving his innocence.

The next object of vindictive rage was Gen. MINA, the old veteran, who so long co-operated with our forces in the Peninsula. That a just conception may be formed of the intrigues practised against him, we have purposely inserted in another part of our paper, a Proclamation of his own, dated 10th of last August, and which never yet appeared in this country. The crime of which he is speciously accused, is republicanism, and how he defends himself, and proves the folly of the charge, will be best seen from the Proclamation itself. The fact is, the agitation now prevailing in Spain, is owing to the Government persisting in displacing every man in whom the people have confidence; and that MINA saw in August last, that his turn would soon come, is evinced by his own Proclamation. His removal from Navarre, and the consequent triumph of ESPELETA, was the forerunner of this event. Our accounts received from Corunna yesterday, as we published them, distinctly stated, that the inhabitants had prevented MINA from giving up the command, in conformity to the orders of the Government, no doubt, because they deemed them unjust, and connected with a plan against the Constitution, which had displayed itself in other points. The people of Spain doubt the sincerity of the King, and still more that of the second Brother. They have seen an empty parade of justice in the case of the Cadix massacre, and nothing more; they have seen ELIO, after his crimes, shielded by the highest Authorities; and, in short, they see the men in whom they place their trust and confidence, removed from all ostensible situations, and their future liberties in jeopardy. They see all this, and if they place themselves in an attitude of self-defence, it is the Madrid Government and its advisers alone who must answer for the consequences. The sentiments of the people of Spain in favour of the Constitution, are the same as those expressed by MINA at the close of his Proclamation; and if, whilst distrust and irritation prevail, in its intended to set the King at open variance with his subjects, God knows where things will end.—*Morning Chronicle, Dec. 22.*

**Irish Outrages.**—The continuance of the Irish outrages, and the uniformity of their complexion throughout so many districts, and under such various circumstances, would lead a general reasoner to the conclusion, that the exciting causes of them must be simple and easily discoverable, however, deep their roots may be in the history and character of the nation. The avowed objects of the wretched peasantry are to reduce the amount of rents, tithes, and taxes. In other words, and this we believe to be the truth, their grievance is the most abject poverty; and as under the above three denominations may be classed the whole of the compulsory outgoings to which they are liable, to them at least the proper species of redress appears manifest,

while they are hopeless of obtaining it through any other means, but such as, if successful, would bring a tenfold aggravation of the evils which they seek to remedy. Without prying into the secrets of the Government, or into the nature of the intelligence on which they have thought fit to act, we must say that no facts have yet been divulged which go to prove the existence of any planned insurrection against the State. Was it so, unhappily; but not waged against the Government as such; though, indeed, it cannot add much to the present comfort or satisfaction of those well-disposed subjects who inhabit the disturbed counties, that the attack is directed by paupers against every man of property, instead of by traitors against the Sovereign on his throne. We are the more desirous of urging, that, so far as yet appears, the avowed complaints of the robbers and incendiaries of the south of Ireland afford the fair explanation of their motives for outraging the laws of the land and of humanity, because we feel persuaded that it is only from a sincere impression, and explicit acknowledgement by the Government and Aristocracy of Ireland, that the purpose of these outlaws is not political, we can ever hope to see a redress of wrongs in that country, or an honest investigation of the sources of her distraction and unhappiness. In England it cannot escape impartial men, that whenever great misery and a consequent disregard of the laws display themselves among the people, the utmost pains are taken by those who fear an inquiry into, and exposure of any of those abuses which form a sensible aggravation of every national suffering, that the distresses of the multitude are mere pretexts, and that whatever tumults, disturbances or offences arise, have their origin in a rebellious spirit, and are part of a "detestable conspiracy to overthrow the State." The consequence has always been, that although the law-breakers have been (as in most cases they ought to be) rigorously punished, the public grievances, which had a certain, though not to every eye, a visible share, in stimulating the populace to acts of fury or revenge, have never been so much as examined into, much less removed by the men in power. Now in Ireland the same trick has been played repeatedly, with even more impudence than in this country, and with success as absolute. We see by the Dublin papers that on the present occasion, similar practices are in progress, and by the party which has resorted to them in so many former instances. Attempts are made to alarm both the Government and the community, by an exaggeration and multiplication of the atrocities which have really been committed. Whispers of a deliberate scheme of attack upon the metropolis, and of open rebellion, are industriously circulated; and for what? Perhaps for no latter purpose than the old men, of bringing the Orange faction, or "exclusive loyalists" of Ireland, into more active play, and restoring to them their half lost importance—of turning away the public attention and that of the Government from the known necessity of a variety of fundamental reforms, and thus crowning the drama, according to immemorial precedent, by a fresh display of coercive laws, and a new and indefinite grant of indulgence to those who have an interest in the perpetuation of abuses. We wish to put the matter plainly and concisely, though at the expense of a little repetition. If the present evil be allowed to have no relation to politics; the dabblers in old Irish corruption are well aware that nothing can prevent their nests and lurking places from being rummaged and cleaned out at no distant day; and the financial and administrative system of the country purified by a persevering course of detection, of which the ground work has been laid by the appointment and labours of the new Parliamentary Commission, and of which the execution will probably be intrusted to the hands of a powerful Chief Governor on the spot; while, if unfortunately the fiction of a Parish or radical rebellion can be made to pass current until the disturbances be put down, away with all prospect of national benefit or of better times. The papers by yesterday's post make mention of inflammatory notices being posted up in the county of Kilkenny, and of multitudinous meetings of armed men in various other counties. The DUBLIN EVENING POST announces that a party of twelve of the banditti were

taken yesterday se'nnight in arms, in the county of Limerick, and marched, chained together, to the county gaol. The Special Commission opened at Limerick on Saturday.

**Quarter's Revenue.**—The last Quarters's Revenue is stated to be \$40,000, above the corresponding Quarter in the previous year; but we must also consider what the previous two in this year were, in order to take a correct view of the Revenue of the year up to the 10th of October:—

|                          | 1820        | 1821        |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Quarter ending 5th April | £10,711,790 | £10,469,177 |
| Do. 5th July             | 13,285,590  | 12,880,552  |
| Do. 10th Oct.            | 13,199,962  | 14,040,793  |
| Surplus in 1821          | 193,180     |             |
|                          | £37,390,522 | £37,390,522 |

By the above statement of the three quarters of the two years it will appear that there is a surplus this year, over and above that of last, amounting to 193,180/ and we are told, and believe, that the present quarter, ending the 5th Jan. will be good; but we fear we shall hear, when Parliament meets, that the expenses incurred in Ireland, and the embodying 3000 additional men, will take away all the benefits anticipated from the excess. Let the Revenue be as productive as it may, our great Finance Minister, some how or other, always contrives to employ it without either reducing the National Debt, or relieving the people from the almost intolerable burthens they have so patiently and so long borne.—But can it be expected that the agricultural classes can continue to pay their proportion—of them out of their capital (for out of capital they have been paying their taxes)? We think this impossible, from what we actually know of their lamentable and distressed state in many counties; but, at the same time, we cannot agree with what we have heard suggested as a substitute, viz. a specific tax or charge on the funded interests.—We do believe, however, that agriculture must be relieved, and that, by a reduction of taxation, which cannot take place unless the greatest economy is adopted by whatever Ministers may rule. Notwithstanding this is so manifest to the whole empire, many of the County Members voted last Session for the most shameful and extravagant Estimates, and afterwards, when called on to vote the Funds so necessary, to support their own extravagant votes, they turned round on his Majesty's Ministers *their own friends* and voted for a Reduction of the Horse Tax, amounting to more than 500,000/. These Gentlemen may not meet Parliament in better humour, or possessed of more consistency, and it is, perhaps, an apprehension of *them*, that has induced Ministers to call in the GRENVILLES to their support, whom they will, of course, bring into the field against the restive part of the Agricultural Interests. Empty purses are very apt to open men's eyes, and it is not impossible that such may be brought up by the Landed Gentlemen this Session, and that in consequence they may demand relief from taxation (which the Agriculturists wholly pay out of the Capital). If they do this, and demand economy in earnest, they must have great weight and strength both in and out of Parliament; and it will not be the addition of six or eight GRENVILLES, headed by a Civil Doctor at the Admiralty (an unnecessary Officer there) that will enable Ministers to resist their demands. But should they act the part of last year over again, viz. demand Reduction of Taxation, and at the same time, vote Extravagant Estimates, we trust and hope they will be defeated. To follow such a course would be ruinous to public credit, deprive the Fundholder of his interest, and bring on open war between the two classes. We deplore the present extremity of suffering of the Agricultural Interests, and extremity to which we cannot discover that any alteration of the Corn Laws could afford present relief. Present relief must be given, and by *Parliament*—Reduction of Taxation would diminish the expence of raising produce, by reducing labour, Poores' Rates, and every other branch of expenditure, all of which are now kept up by *excessive, direct, and indirect taxation*. Here, then, is the remedy, and in Parliament let the Country Gentleman de-



mand economy, and they may demand a Reduction of Taxes to a very considerable amount for their tenants, and they would themselves be relieved in the prices of every article they may have to purchase, equal in amount to the abatement in rents; but if they go on supporting the shameful, shuffling system of extravagance and expedients that they have been practising of late, they will deprive the Agriculturists of legitimate relief, and the public creditor of his interest—for the State cannot be long supported by a class of persons annually subscribing their capital instead of part of their gains.

*Attorney Generalship of Ireland.*—Nothing would seem yet concluded with respect to the Lord Chancellorship and Attorney Generalship of Ireland. We can hardly credit the report in circulation some days ago, that Mr. Saurin, the Irish Attorney-General, is to be made Irish Chancellor, and to be created an Irish Peer; and that Mr. Plunkett is to succeed him as Attorney General. We confess ourselves much puzzled by the strange modifications of the present Administration, but we cannot be persuaded that any arrangement so very extraordinary as this is in contemplation. There is no reason to doubt Mr. Plunkett's disposition to condescend with the men now in power; but whatever may be our estimation of his political character, we entertain for him too much respect to imagine he could stoop to act under Mr. Saurin in the Government of Ireland. On this ground alone we should entirely discredit the rumour in question.

We understand Mr. Saurin possesses considerable reputation as a lawyer; but the place of Chancellor is not merely judicial; and in Ireland it partakes of a ministerial character even more than in England. As a politician, Mr. Saurin has at all times appeared to us in the light of an intemperate zealot. He was an opponent of the Union, and in his place in Parliament actually maintained that a resistance of that measure by physical force would be justifiable. All his opinions seem to be carried to extremes equally violent. He has been uniformly an ardent partizan of the Orange Associations; and during the entire course of his official life, has been the active agent of that party in Ireland, the evils of whose domination seem now so generally understood. In making this observation, we have particularly in our view Mr. Saurin's conduct upon the occasion of a barbarous Orange murder, committed in the neighbourhood of Newry, in the year 1808. "On Midsummer's Eve, in conformity to immemorial usages, a number of young people, Roman Catholics, were dancing around a garland before their own cottages, when a party of men, apparently under Military command, and supposed to be Members of a Yeomanry Corps, stole upon the group, and fired amongst them, killing one young man, the support of poor and aged parents, and wounding several others." Fourteen Magistrates of the neighbourhood met, resolved on a publication, expressive of their abhorrence of this outrage, and forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant a letter, praying the aid of Government. The Senior Magistrate was subsequently informed by letter, from Mr. Traill, the Under Secretary, that copies of the depositions forwarded, had been laid before the Attorney-General for his advice and direction. The accustomed measures not, however, appearing to be adopted by Government, a second application was made; the reply given was, that Government did not wish by any interference "to supersede the exertions of the Magistrates," though those very magistrates had prayed that interference! These facts are detailed, and copies of the resolutions adopted by the Magistrates, together with the letters from Mr. Traill, given in a statement submitted to Lord Manners, the Irish Chancellor, by Mr. O'Hanlon (who was one of the fourteen magistrates) and eventually published by Ridgway. We cannot offer a better comment on the transactions than appears in Mr. O'Hanlon's letter to Mr. Traill, which we accordingly subjoin:—

Sir,

Newry, August 3, 1808.

I received yesterday the honour of your letter of the 1st instant. The measures which the Magistrates here expected would have been adopted on their communication to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, were, as I understood, the issuing a Pro-

clamation offering a reward for prosecution, and pardon to some concerned for information against the rest, as is usual in like cases of atrocious crime. If none of those objects, which would appear the ostensible ones, were attained, still much good might be expected to arise from this marked expression of disapprobation in the Government of the Country, of an outrage of so dangerous and alarming a nature. It appeared the more proper to resort to every means to suppress the mischief on its first appearance, because in the Country Armagh, a considerable tendency has frequently been manifested towards those unhappy feuds—and it was not forgotten, I believe, by any of us, that in a circumstance exactly similar commenced a system of mutual aggression which was not terminated for 10 years; which occasioned infinite distress to thousands; and to which the late unhappy rebellion, and all the consequent calamities of the country, may be fairly attributed. I cannot, Sir, I own, see how such a proceeding on the part of the Government could have had any tendency to "supersede" the exertions of the local Magistracy; on the contrary, it could not but appear as an efficient aid to them. \* \* \* \*

In further elucidation of Mr. Saurin's character, we refer our readers to that Gentleman's declarations to Mr. O'Hanlon, detailed in Petitions presented to both Houses of Parliament. We extract from them the following passage:—

The Attorney-General admitted that no charge or insinuation of corruption had ever been preferred against him, but said, that your petitioner, in professing himself favourable to Catholic emancipation under any modification whatever, sought the overthrow of the Government; and that all those Vetoists as was as Anti-Vetoists who promoted that measure (including in this description by name some of his Majesty's Ministers, many Members of your Honourable House, and many of the highest political characters in the empire) were alike seeking the overthrow of the Government, and did alike found their arguments upon the principles of French Jacobinism. He praised the Orange Associations; said that their Association and Oath of conditional allegiance were perfectly conformable to the principles of the Settlement at the period of the Revolution; that allegiance was only due to the Crown so long as it was Protestant and upheld the Protestant Establishment. \* \* \* \*

Upon hearing these expressions, on reading of the Petition, Mr. Peel, then Irish Secretary, admitted, that they were "little less than treasonable." Mr. Peel had received instructions upon the subject, from Lord Manners and Mr. Saurin; yet he said that he was not prepared to deny the truth of the allegations contained in the Petition. They remain upon record, wholly uncontradicted. It is not our present purpose to enlarge upon Mr. O'Hanlon's case, or to advert to Lord Chancellor Manners's conduct towards him; we will merely state, that his Lordship coincided with Mr. Saurin, in approbation of the Orangemen and their "Condition of Allegiance." Mr. O'Hanlon's Petitions were supported by Lord Grey, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Horner, Sir S. Romilly, Sir John Newport, Sir H. Parnell, &c. &c. We have been led into these details by our desire to present to our readers a tangible instance of the misgovernment of Ireland. We submit them to the consideration of enlightened men of all parties, to the opponents not less the advocates of Catholic Emancipation, and we ask, can it be expected that persons, actuated by such principles as they argue, should be able to maintain tranquillity, or to discharge the functions of Government with a suitable spirit?

Coupled with the rumour we have noticed, has appeared an obscure intimation of a private application made by Lord Manners, Mr. Saurin, and several other individuals connected with the Irish Administration, for the recall of Mr. Grant. This seems to us equally incredible. We can certainly call to mind an application of a similar nature, having for its object the removal of the good Earl Fitzwilliam; but we can hardly think that after his Majesty's late so much vaunted declarations, any persons would have had the hardihood to resort to such a measure, or that it would have been well received.—*Morn. Chron. Dec. 31.*

## Intercourse of Nations.

## THE COMPARATIVE MERITS OF THE RESTRICTED AND THE FREE SYSTEM.

*From an Essay on the Political Economy of Nations: or a view of the Intercourse of Countries, as influencing their Wealth: London, 1821.*

Let a boundary line between two states be supposed to have on each side a like number of inhabitants, agricultural and manufacturing, in free intercourse. If the industry and production on both sides be equal, the unrestricted interchange of commodities may take place without detriment to either. If on both sides, to an equal degree agricultural and manufacturing, it might be entirely cut off with no material difference in the aggregate industry of each. If one attain a superiority in a manufacture, under a free intercourse, it must engross the supply of the other side, and the followers of that industry on that side lose their demand. If they can find any other occupation in which to employ themselves, and to furnish a value to pay for the new importations, their government has no diminution of resources; but if this should not occur, and, in an advanced society, no new objects of industry can probably be found, then either they must decay in want, or transfer themselves across the line to supply the labour required by the new demand of their neighbours. The state thus exposed to lose its inhabitants and industry, would unquestionably perform a duty to itself in impeding the import of the superior manufacture, and retaining its industrious inhabitants. The agricultural part of the population would be deprived of a more advantageous supply of the fabrics excluded; but they are compensated in the greater strength and protection of the state. If agricultural products were grown cheaper on one side, then the superior wealth of manufacturing labour might induce the state possessing it, to allow the free admission; but still the freedom from entire dependence upon others for subsistence, might exact some regulation, to support the native cultivation.

Under a perfectly free intercourse of the whole world some countries would appropriate and excel in some manufactures, others in others:—some would be agricultural, whether for the cultivation of corn, grazing, rice, cotton, flax, sugar, coffee, madders, or other products of the earth. As in the competition unrestricted among individuals, so among nations, it seems often accident which leads to elicit rivalry, to show greater industry, and to excel. It would be as between provinces of the same state, holding a common liberty among themselves manufactures are settled in some districts and agriculture in others. The situation of the whole world might seem more easy and natural; but many countries taken specially, would lose in their share of the general production.

If all governments were alike, if all climates induced the same habits, then possibly regulation might be banished, the particular tendency of different conditions of society to evil or error need not be counteracted, and full scope with confidence be allowed to the direction of chance, or habit, or passion.

Were the Utopian idea of perfectly free intercourse feasible, it is easy to conceive that the aggregate production of the world might not be so great as under a regulated system; nor even as under what is practicable, a generally established system of exclusion.

Restrictive measures confining consumption to dearer commodities than could be received from abroad are a tax: but with the advantage of being paid directly by the consumer to the producer, and may be either really optional, as in matters of consumption, or have much of the appearance of so being; and the idea of patriotism, is often connected in the mind of the consumer with the expense incurred.

Endeavours to confine trade to certain channels may be to the benefit of the producer at the expense of the consumer. If the producer cannot exist without the aid of such encouragement, the statesman who watches the general benefit, will consider whether the joint advantage of consumer and producer be not attended with a larger sum of utility to the state than the greater solitary gain of the consumer alone. The revenue of society, which is the production placed in the course of consumption, consists of rent, profit, and wages. It has been shown throughout this work that it is with the receivers of wages that the means of increase chiefly exist: now their increase may be promoted by judicious restrictions, which may be at the expense of rent and of profit; but if the rates be dearer which the receivers of rent and profit must pay for forced commodities, it is to be borne by them for the beneficial general result.

The protection of an established manufacture against a superior and cheaper foreign one, is a burden upon the members of society not engaged in that manufacture. It is like charging in war, men and horses upon a householder. The householder might be far more at ease without such persons at his expense, and subject to a foreign government; or, he might be presently, but not eventually. It is the good of the whole, in

a comprehensive and prospective, as well as present view, which it is the business of the State to consider and maintain.

The freest foreign intercourse may increase the abundance and cheapness of commodities to certain classes; the danger, most obvious, is, that it may discourage technical labour, and induce solely the collection of the fruits which nature or the labour of others presents. Individual industry or impulse does not necessarily direct to the acquirement of trades and arts, but rather to conform with the situation in which society stands, to fall into the ranks of society without diverting the mind to unusual pursuits and objects. At least, such is most frequently the case. The father selects the business for the son, and the son perseveres in it without thought of, or probably soon the power to change; and age after age may proceed in the same course, unless some interference of encouragement or prohibition on the part of government—some accident of political events—open and extend the views of the community.

Holland, under a system the freest, was long mainly commercial, and would so have remained, had not the navigation laws of England, to whom she served greatly the office of carrier, acted as a compulsory measure, to force the establishment of some manufactures, by the over-flowing of capital from the shipping.

When the admission of foreign fabrics would not occasion a diminution of value in domestic industry and production; when an equal industry is found to substitute for the superseded manufactures, it may then be preferable to adopt, what some may call, the natural before the constrained system. Still the latter will present an independence not to be found in the former.

Two distinct nations might possess, by the freest intercourse, the same conjoint wealth as the same two would, when, under a total exclusion, they held together no communication, but each supplied itself from its home resources. It is to be determined which of these two situations is the most eligible:—the dependent, yet it may be said amicable one of intimate intercourse? or the independent, yet opposed system of nonintercourse of commerce, and reserve.

The acquisition of an useful art is certainly worth some expense and sacrifice. After its attainment it is not likely to be hastily lost, with a slight degree of protection on the part of Government. The advocates for removing all restrictions (allowing for a moment that it were possible) depend upon competition alone to incite men to produce,—on one motive of human action,—when it is found that to promote higher duties than the accumulation of wealth other incentives need to be resorted to than merely a spirit of emulation.

There is, in fact, no proof of the utility of free trade. The arguments brought forward by the French economists, rest upon an erroneous foundation, the surplus of the soil being exclusively wealth; those of Adam Smith upon arguments drawn from commerce, which he knew not practically, and has represented in his reasonings, often with a great degree of sagacity, yet often with a mixture of truth, speciousness, and error, which invalidates their force: and as not duly distinguishing commerce from production, the arguments, at best, tend to the sole support of commerce, which is but a vehicle of production.

It is agreed that commodities may be considered as exchanged against commodities; that nothing can be imported without some production being given in exchange; and, therefore, the principle is true, that the free importation taking place, of what might be produced in a country, argues equivalent production in it with which to purchase. But this is assuming that the importation will continue, or, otherwise considered, that the production will remain: but this it is which seems to be more than doubtful; and the probability is, that industry once unsettled, whether in husbandry or arts, will depart without being replaced. To talk of energy, skill, capital, is but idle declamation. How much energy is unexerted in the world! Skill is an acquirement, taught, like learning, by education; and capital is but another name for the fruit of it, an adventitious circumstance, an inherent mode, existing or not with its substance.

The merit of free trade seems to rest upon this consideration of the question. If, on the admission of foreign commodities, capital could find equally good employment, and wages remain undiminished, no doubt can exist of the desirableness of free foreign trade; but if capital loses a part of its profit, then, though landlords and fixed incomes might, for a while, be benefited, the prejudice must be greater on other classes of the community. The country's revenue, which is production, would be less.

If a country, by its agricultural produce, support home manufactures, they may cost dearer to consumers, but its wealth is greater than in dependence on foreign ones. In this view, ingenious facilitating labour, do not diminish home production; cheaper foreign imports do, when not increasing the production in other branches. If, by powerful machinery, 100 men perform the labour of 1,000, there will be 1,500 thrown out of employment; but the mass of production will be the same



# POLITICAL ECONOMY.

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and the 1,500 men subsisted by the agricultural produce may be turned to some other object. If 1,600 manufacturers be thrown out of employment by foreign importations, and those are paid for by an export of the agricultural produce, there must be a diminution of 1,000 industrious persons and their families.

The purport of the arguments of this work is to support the utility of the freest admission of natural products especially those not common to the growth of the importing country; but to call in question the policy of impeding, by an extension of that liberty, the formation or endangering the possession of the industrious arts exercised in wrought commodities.

As long as duties exist and must exist, it is, in fact, arguing on an imaginary and impossible case to maintain the doctrine of general freedom of trade. It must be first shewn how the customs and excise may be dispensed with.

The freest intercourse will have, in this country, provided with so many forced manufactures, the tendency to occasion a considerable loss of technical skill and, so far, the decay of the state;—for the consumers being allowed to supply themselves elsewhere, the art is forgotten as much as several of the ancient are to the moderns. Government is in no respect exempt from care, and requires not alone attention to political preservation, but to prevent detriment from the silent and secret displacings of rival industry, and the superseding of rival manufactures. If any useful art be found to give way; and no other is acquired, the government, like an individual so situated, will need to take measures to prevent the loss of the particular resource.

The course adopted by the United States, of excluding foreign manufactures, has the effect to force the home agriculturists to pay higher rates for clothing and furniture, and which they can very generally do from the yet early state of husbandry, the proprietors carrying on the cultivation, and possessing the rent as well as wages and profit. The object is no doubt with that government wise, one gradually tending to raise within itself an independent supply. The progress towards this end must be guided by actual circumstances; the great cultivation and export of cotton, of tobacco, and when Europe needs, of corn, must compel a regard to the existing interests of the farmers in those commodities, who cannot expect sale unless returns to some extent are promoted of the manufactures of the country which consumes, and that country is principally Great Britain\*.

It has been supposed, arguing that freedom of trade would leave each country its employment, that difference of climate gives more energy and capability of exertion to some countries, fitting them better for manufactures, while the bonities of soil and season would incline others to natural productions. This is hardly warranted by experience. The hot climate of Hindostan has not so far enervated the characters of the inhabitants, but they have excelled beyond all nations in the fabric of calicos, and other cotton, and some silk goods. Egypt was longer famed for fine linen than any other country has yet been for any particular industry. Works of gold and silver were numerous and curious in Mexico, when first visited by the Spaniards. Italy and Spain a few centuries ago abounded in manufactures although they now prevail more in England and France. Extreme cold would seem little suited to the sedentary employment of manufactures: if this inclemency be remedied by artificial means, the cost of production is increased.

The invention of most ingenious machinery, aided by the application of steam, has given powers of manufacture to England, and has enable her to import from the great distance of the East Indies the raw cotton, and return it wrought up in piece goods to be consumed by the growers of the cotton. Such a situation can hardly be held to be permanent;—it is rather misdirected and unnatural application of industry and consumption on both sides. It has produced an advantage, springing from a state of things wholly artificial, (except the natural possession of coals,) which has driven from competition the hitherto cheaper and in many respects superior manufactures of Hindostan. Yet it is to be presumed that the spread of science and art, will, eventually, give these aids to those countries which have the natural product at home. The cottons of Hindostan, and the United States, and the Brazils, may be wrought up; as the wools of France, Germany, and England are at home.

Before the age of Solomon, Hindostan was celebrated for manufactures. With a permanence univalued, the manufactures of that country have ever since continued to flourish uninterrupted v. The

quantity exported is still immense, to all parts of the East, to South America, to Europe, and the United States. Yet within a few years, British manufactures have begun to be sent in quantities to that peninsula; and for the first time, after an existence of more than 20 centuries, to disturb this industry in its seat. What is the interest of the inhabitants of Hindostan when an art is endangered in which they have excelled for so many ages, in comparison of which the prosperity of any modern kingdom of Europe, nay, of ancient Rome and Greece, must be deemed ephemeral? If the land be cultivated to the utmost, can the artisan find employment in husbandry? Will not those who cultivate the land now exchange the produce with Britain for her manufactures passing by their countrymen? From strangers they are offered a larger share of wrought commodities than from their compatriots. An inhabitant of Hindostan, solicitous for its weal, would certainly wish to see the machinery introduced which gives this superiority. Were Hindostan an independent state, the most politic course would appear to be to protect the actual state of industry, and seek to acquire the perfection possessed by foreigners. An advocate of free trade might say, something will be given in exchange, one excellence has passed from them elsewhere, to be replaced by another. But this will not suffice; he is bound to shew wherein Hindostan will receive an equivalent: it is a matter of experience and practice; it treats of a tangible material object; it can be argued and proved: and mere assertion will not satisfy. The tendency is to make the race of manufacturers extinct in Hindostan. It may give animation and extent to the manufactures of Great Britain:—a considerable present advantage, but not probably a permanent one.

In a perfectly free intercourse, and the probable equal advancement, among all countries, which it would give, it would on the other hand, be impossible for the manufacturers of England to exist in competition with those of India, and the country must be supplied thence to the extent she could pay. This would be greatly reduced. With corn and manufactures furnished beyond the power of competition, the country could be turned to grazing, and the mines would be all she would have peculiar to her. Artificial regulations now force the agriculturist to sustain the manufacturer, great toil and art in both, support a degree of opulence. The inventions of machinery have farther supplied, at present, the place of the favour of climate. Were Hindostan and Egypt with four crops of rice and two of corn in the year, and these much fuller, than in Europe of their kind, to acquire the manufacturing establishments with machinery and steam engines, they must resume their old superiority. Europe must decline, unless fenced from external interference. Capital manufacturing or agricultural, cannot be supported where there is no room for its employment, and the skill is not retained which is necessary to organize and preserve it.

If it should appear that Britain and France cannot in the most natural state of things and the most advanced progress of the world, be possessed of cotton manufactures, how, it will be asked, can they without them retain their actual portion of wealth? Their industry must be turned to the working of native products, and in which the proficiency may be equal, if not superior. It is well agreed that the population would, under a better understood and practised cultivation, be supported from the soil to a greater extent. There might, therefore, be an increased number of hands for the industrious avocations; and if confined to products of the climate, Britain must be limited to linen, woollen, iron manufactures: and France might add to the two former silk.

The soil of every country will maintain pretty nearly its population: and it is most natural that every people should be independent of others as to subsistence. A country in the situation of exporting subsistence to the inhabitants of a foreign government, and receiving in return wrought articles, strikes the mind as a preposterous position, when that subsistence might maintain the same industry at home. Regulations to force home production and consumption will be judicious in proportion to the aggregate production they sustain:—and will be advisable, although they may oblige some possessors of natural products and receivers of fixed incomes to less extensive enjoyments than they could derive from abroad\*.

The union of agriculture, of mining and fisheries, manufactures, and commerce, conduces to the greatest height of opulence:—and the utmost diversity of occupation gives the largest scope to individuals to pursue employments useful to themselves and others.

\* "If a nation have habitually conducted itself upon the true principles of acquiring wealth, and has purchased all its commodities where they may be had the cheapest, it may have become dependent upon other countries for some of the most necessary and important articles of its consumption. Under these circumstances, a sudden check to foreign commerce from violent causes, can hardly fail of being attended with the most distressing consequences; and its liability to checks of this kind, forms with us a sufficient reason against pushing it to an excessive extent, and habitually importing articles of the first necessity which might be raised at home."—*Edinburgh Review*, Vol. XI. Page 44.

\* The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in his Report of 1st. Dec. 1820. states: "Since 1807 a large amount of capital has been invested in manufacturing establishments, which promise to furnish, in a short time, an ample supply of cotton and woollen manufactures, and most of those of iron, glass, and various other articles of great value."

Whatever may be our ideas of the highest perfection of commercial intercourse—whether perfectly free, or exclusive of wrought and admixture of raw products;—that highest perfection cannot, as states exist and the world is circumstanced, in endless diversities of advancement and artificial regulation, be entered upon directly as a whole, and specially and solely followed.

Even were all nations to be disposed to adopt the practice of the free doctrine, these different stages of advancement, and the expediency of preserving certain acquired branches of manufacture and cultivation against more fruitful or fortunate productions elsewhere, would require some regulation and safeguards. As France, Germany, Holland, Russia, the United States are equally capable of producing manufactures; under circumstances, precisely similar, and perfect freedom, that country which had fewest taxes, or whose working classes were content with the poorest fare and the hardest labour, would be the one which would engross the supply of the others; especially in finer commodities; those of least bulk and readiest carriage.

The necessity is obvious of being guarded under the existence of systems of restriction in other countries; and freedom in one country which is partial and insufficient, unless other states adopt the same open course. The adherence to duties on one side alone forms an effectual check upon intercourse.

If commerce were favoured under a free system, in spite of all other practices elsewhere, it is to be recollected that commerce is no more wealth than money. It is but the medium of interchange. It is not production, but flourishes only upon production elsewhere; it is essentially dependent. A country solely commercial cannot exist, except the rest of the world is willing to forego that branch of industry.

#### THE MEANS AND THE EXTENT OF THE INCREASE OF NATIONAL WEALTH.

If an instance be taken of a spot, little advanced in cultivation as an island in the Pacific Ocean, and the endeavour be made to trace the most eligible means of promoting its wealth and prosperity, the first object must be its agriculture.

To raise the largest portion of subsistence with the fewest hands, will require an introduction of every improvement of husbandry. Beyond the actual population, there being no internal consumption of the products of the earth; after disposing of the smallest number of hands which will suffice to produce the requisite supply, the disengaged labourers may be applied to arts and manufactures.

Clothing, buildings, furniture, vehicles, implements, require to be formed. This is to be accomplished by excited useful labour into action, encouraging the ingenious, and securing the reward of industry, by assurance of property and labour. The introduction of foreign artisans and mechanicks, has ever proved a beneficial, often the only course for the first appropriation of skill. The opulence of the society might rest upon these two bases, agriculture and manufactures; and, if the portion of the people occupied in the latter, were considerable, and an active production and consumption, were on foot, that opulence might proceed to a great height.

Foreign commerce would still remain to be added. If the confined home productions were soon exhausted, and did not sufficiently excite the productive industry, the products of distant countries would furnish a new direction and inducement to the native husbandry and manufactures. Without this stimulus, neither might be pursued to its utmost extent.

It has been observed\*, that in the time of Queen Elizabeth, labour was in excess in the market, and the advance of England might then seem to have arrived at an ultimate point; yet, the population has since been extended, and the wealth still more. Improvements in agriculture, inventions to save labour, and foreign commerce, have mainly contributed to this progress. These circumstances acting in a state of civil liberty, or rather the consequence of it, have given energy and perseverance to the inhabitants, and caused their increase and growth in subsistence. It is probable, still, that at every stage of the advance, it was not easy to see that the production could be augmented to any material extent.

Each improvement gave new abundance and comfort, and animated further industry. The improver either received the benefit himself, or the consumer, most usually himself first, and the public afterwards. Under the overruling influence of the abundant or scanty bounty of nature, the progress of nations must depend upon the use of the best processes of production, and the greatest facilities of commerce, which do not diminish, at the same time, the total production.

The object of a government, in an economical view, is to increase production. The greatest portion of productive labour yielding the

largest possible quantity is the highest condition and attainment of a community. No enjoyment can otherwise be possessed, and no direct commerce can be sustained; for no free foreign state will bestow its products without a valuable equivalent.

When the full labour of a society is employed, the production is at a term.

The capital may be extended, but it has been shown that the applicable labour, which is necessary to attach to its productiveness, is limited. Increase the capital tenfold, the labour is the same. The implements cannot exceed the hands,—the machinery, the power, to use it,—and the raw material, the fertility of the land, connected with the existing labour,—and the whole capital will thus rise to render the least profit compatible with the habits of life, but cannot proceed further.

If a new invention, a bountiful season, or import from more genial climes, give for the same full labour of society a double portion of commodities, an accession of riches is obtained. The productions, with the exception of the deduction requisite for fixed capital, in the case of instruments or machinery, will be half the former value in labour.

A country advanced in civilization and arts could only be further improved by detailed attention to the great sources of wealth. Has England every where, in practice, the highest improvement in agriculture? Are all branches of manufacture in their greatest perfection? Is commerce between other countries availed of in every possible variety? No one acquainted with these branches of industry will answer in the affirmative.

In tracing the origin of wealth, the result of the enquiry seems always to be productive labour; and the chief consideration becomes the modes by which machinery, advantageous processes in agriculture and manufactures, and the best method and intensity can be acquired and carried into effect. As the discipline of an army materially contributes to its efficiency, so the due subordination and active impulse imparted to labourers will increase their productiveness.

And effect of abundance is to produce among a people habits of comfort, and a taste for them; but this should proceed rather from industry than the favour of soil and climate, which latter may have a tendency to induce indolence.

The acquisition of moral capital is a great step towards general wealth. Perhaps where consumption takes place as fast as revenue is produced, which is very greatly the case, and the capital accumulated be merely circulating, this technical skill perpetuated is the immediate and sole support of the existing wealth. It is as with physicians, the actual medical riches of the country depend for their duration on the perpetuation of the requisite knowledge. The arts of making implements and machinery, weaving, dying, bleaching, finishing, seamanship, &c. are indispensable to the preservation of wealth, and, therefore, must be upheld as near as may be in a perfect state.

Habits, passions, institutions, have an important effect. The Dutch have been a strong instance of disposition to production; the French, with greater advantages, were less so. A republic in the former, without nobility, may have had one effect; the distinction and honours of a court in the latter, another tendency. If commerce takes a lead in a country, and gets an emulgence, a few splendid fortunes so derived dazzle the public, and occasion a general emulation in that way. Competence may be within the reach of many, but the great prizes are rare, though they serve to raise the general emulation and exertion.

That mode of cultivating the earth must be considered the best which produces the greatest quantity of food with the least labour: this leaves the largest portion of mankind at liberty from the raising of subsistence to attend to the various comforts and elegances of society.

A smaller apportionment of the land might be attended with more happiness, though with a less effective use of the actual labour, and less extent of production. The question of happiness may rest on the state of small farmers and labourers, compared with that of manufacturers and artisans; or agriculture and smaller numbers, or arts and trade and larger numbers. That country must be most powerful, with regard to others, which comprehends character as well as multitude of people; or multitude of people; or some inferiority in degree of population, in natural and artificial products, may be well preferred, if conjoined with institutions and habits most consonant with purity of morals and religion.

Pastoral countries have little disposition to increase; agricultural hardly more so: much depends upon excitement. A state of universal civil freedom and security of property may carry the spirit of enterprise into every breast. This is the great spring. If Athens and Rome had not been served by slaves in the mechanical arts, but freemen, they would have been more abounding in wealth from their proper resources than they were. Slaves will never have the attention, solicitude, and ambition of excellence to carry arts to their utmost production. Thus, like those of Greece and Rome, the serfs of Poland and

\* Say, *Lettres à M. Malthus*, page 3.



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Russia, who follow industry for account of their owners, have ever been imperfect workmen. The fine arts flourished in those ancient states, but they were followed by freemen, and always are the profession of persons from the more easy walks of life.

The agricultural class holding in dependence all other members of the community for subsistence, the larger the return made in material products for that support the more wealth if the society. Under a feudal system, the Asiatic governments which appropriate the surplus produce of the soil, and in agriculture generally, a disposition must exist to give the largest command possible to the fruits of the labour of the earth. Artisans and manufacturers might have no alternative, but be obliged to give their whole time and skill, however extensive and productive, for subsistence, earning a mere support of life. This is the case in a state of slavery, when the slaves are the sole productive labourers. However, in free competition, if such advantage attaches to the agriculturists, a transition of manufacturers to their body brings the common remuneration of labour to a level. Laws and usages, casts inequality, may prevent this migration among the different classes, and prevent the equal distribution of gain. In this country it does exist, and the advantages of agriculturists and manufacturers become at nearly equal as human competition can make them. The sweat of the brow of the one is equal to the sweat of the brow of the other.

An absence of all spirit of improvement is not unfrequently to be observed, both in agriculture and manufactures. The labourer, solicitous only to earn his accustomed wages, looks not to more perfection than will accomplish that object; and the employer has frequently no more extended views than his workman. In most countries of the world ruder manufactures exist; and it is singular that, with more improved specimens imported, no spirit of advancement is manifested. In agriculture, it may be often an ignorance of better methods. The principal task of government becomes to raise this emulation.

After a knowledge of every species of productive industry, and the disposition of the greatest time for economical labour, it is the important object to inspire *motives for exertion*. Every act springing from the mind, this may be said, the motive to exertion, to be the ultimate cause of wealth. It may be voluntary or compulsory. The voluntary, in mature years, and the free or most productive states, is that which chiefly actuates, and which may be the aim of the legislature to induce. The state of society should be established, which requires as many of the community as possible to obtain these objects by proper exertion, and not by authority over the labour of others.

The great object of legislation, having in view to augment the economical advantages of the country, is thus the excitement of motives to production. In other words, this *motive to exertion of industry*, may be said to be the *desire to consume*, to possess, to display.

Among the means of exciting and keeping alive these various desires to consume, or motives to exertion, are,

The natural wants of food, clothing, and shelter, in all their diversities for sustenance, enjoyment, and health.

A perfectly free scope for exertion.

Religion, patriotism, benevolence.

Education, including technical acquirements.

Encouragement of all industry, ingenuity, and talent, either by rewards or by engaging honour and emulation in the pursuit.

Sources of amusement, learning, rest.

Foreign trade, from the greater variety thence derived of productions and enjoyments.

All these desires and objects are implanted in the breast, and the means of gratification are only wanting. The means are, to increase economical time, where susceptible; where not, to preserve its best efficiency.

To accomplish this end, every improvement and advantageous process in agriculture, and in manufactures, are necessary; and the preservation of a numerous and effective shipping. These objects carried to the greatest extent of actual knowledge at home, in all dependencies and colonies, will reach the limit which the constitution of society imposes. Beyond this extent except, again, by new improvements, the public wealth cannot be carried in a natural state of things, and consistently with the production appropriate to other countries.

A state of excessive wealth, may be supposed, dependent upon other countries for its resources, which is exorbitant and precarious. A country may be cultivated to the utmost, manufacture every thing for its own consumption, and, likewise, for a surplus population employed in arts manufactures and commerce, may receive sustenance from abroad repaying with the labour of such industry. In this situation, a country possesses beyond its natural wealth. If England were this country, and had every acre of land made the most productive possible; if that production were distributed among useful manufacturers and artisans, whose utmost industry were employed with every advantage of art in forming and interchanging the products of their labour; if to these

were added foreign traders who brought in the productions of other quarters of the world, the country has the highest wealth within its own resources. But to these might be joined a further population residing on the barren rocks, who should import from other countries their sustenance, and exchange against them the fruits of their labour; and, in addition, they should produce and exchange among themselves, in all the forms of luxury, the efforts of art. It is not easy to say, upon this plan, what an immense population the country might contain. This additional population is to be considered, however, as unnatural and ought rather to belong to the states which support it. All England might in fact be made a continuation of towns and villages, and the whole world be tributary to its subsistence; London might be large as ancient Rome or modern Peking.

That very much, in reality, remains to be done, is very obvious in every country, in every branch of industry, farming and manufacturing, in commerce, and every other occupation of life influencing and connected with production.

To promote the advance of society, after political security, internal and external, and the prevalence of moral habits, the most useful means seem to be the societies for encouraging agriculture, arts, and manufactures. Of these, the institutions are numerous, and merit every favour. Among the proper pursuits of the age are to be named the continued attempts at discovery in the Arctic Seas, and to penetrate into the interior of Africa. The great and useful undertakings extending over this country are a sufficient indication of the general laudable direction of the attention; among which ought not to be omitted the improvements in the towns, and especially in the metropolis; of which, under the present Sovereign, whose views are ever sound and patriotic, it may be said as of Rome under Augustus, *latcritium invenit, marmoreum reliquit*. He found it brick, but he left it marble.

In external relations, it has been attempted to be shown, that restrictions are, with regard to shipping and manufactures, in certain respects necessary. But, with such exception, the utmost facility and freedom of trade are requisite, in foreign as well as domestic intercourse.

Temporary pressures and difficulties must, after all, arise, incident to human affairs; such as proceed from the state of harvests at home and abroad, events of war, and accidents of life, which occasionally impede, as, at times, they accelerate the course of industry.

In political economy, as in medicine, in different circumstances and conditions a different regimen is necessary. Many depressions and suspensions of production arise from temporary, or local, or partial arrangements; which righting themselves, do not impede the common progress of wealth.

England is susceptible of great increase—by all the improvements which may be introduced into the practice of her agriculture; by all the advances to be made in the cultivation of her colonies; by all the inventions which remain to be added to the various branches of her manufactures; by whatever reduction of taxation can be effected to place her

\* The projects of Mr. Owen, for the increase of the production of the country, are little practicable as a whole. No one, however, who has observed the economy of the establishment of his mills at Lanark, the general neatness, acquirement, order, and happiness; and who contrasts this state of the workpeople with that of like classes, elsewhere, but must be sensible, although vice and misery cannot be extinguished, that much might be done to introduce these advantages into towns, to the melioration of the condition of the great body of the community.

† Simonde ascribes the pressure since the peace, in almost every part of the world, to excess of production, and activity of trade. Among like instances of other countries, he states

"Nous avons vu les marchandises de tout genre, mais surtout celles de l'Angleterre, la grande puissance manufacturière, abonder sur tous les marchés de l'Italie, dans une proportion tellement supérieure aux demandes, que les marchands, pour rentrer dans une partie de leur fonds, ont été obligés de les céder avec un quart ou un tiers de perte au jeu de bénéfice." *Nouveaux Principes*, liv. 4. chap. 4.

This representation of these parts, at the period, the writer can especially affirm to be vague exaggeration: *—quaque ipse vidi, et quorum pars magna fui*. It is a mode of declaiming often used by authors, founded upon surmise, and not practical knowledge, or near observation. The state of markets being fully stocked, is only the healthful condition of a regular trade; and glut is but temporary, while the losses, a little consideration of the lengthened continuance of the commerce would satisfy, must be not more than occasional.

On this subject, on machinery, and some other points, M. Simonde seems to be strikingly wrong; yet were it required to name the book which gives, on the whole, the most complete, practical, and consistent view of the science, it must, perhaps, be the *Nouveaux Principes* of this author.

externally in an equal competition with foreign nations; and by the full possession of her present shipping, and the retention of the enactments which compel her to hold relation with all the distant sources of foreign products, and the consequent almost intervention in the interchange of commodities between other countries, attainable in the situation of the world.

It is certainly the object of government to have as large a portion of the time of the society usefully employed as possible; and this time may be divided among the essential objects of religion, administration, justice, defence, education, learning, health, rational amusements, and what is indispensable to the support of all these, the production of material objects. The larger the portion of the community employed upon material objects, the greater the wealth.

A distinct body of unproductive consumers merely to excite production seems unnecessary\*, as every productive labourer has in his family attached to him a class of that kind, capable of consumption without abstracting his attention and time from production. No man will labour to procure things which he cannot consume; but the motives may be felt for his family; and here a diversity of foreign objects for their enjoyment powerfully aids the inducement.

Whatever facilities it is in the power of government to give to publick, that is, the aggregate private wealth, there still exists in the condition of society impediments affecting the advance of individuals only gradually to be overcome. Capitalists and landlords pre-occupy their places and possessions. The entrance of competitors among the former is hindered by the limit to the employment of capital: in the latter depends on the course of succession. Every thing being fixed in order, and steady tranquil prosperity, the highest perfection of society, how difficult it is for a candidate, for even competence, with every merit, to make his way into a forward and independent situation. The farmer rents the ground; how is the labourer, with the best capacity and conduct, to take his place? The manufacturer and capitalist possess, and produce to the extent of the demand of the market; how is the journeyman or assistant to introduce himself to a share of the supply? It is the lot of human life; but it is far from being one of despair. To these impediments, time and mortality, as in property in land, with the great diversity of labour in manufactures and trade, and their division and dependences give repair, opening, and hope to the present and following age; and inculcate the intermediate necessity of the duty of contentment and patience.

Looking round the globe to the variety of climates and products, the general limited communication between countries, and the destitute state of many in civilization and arts, there is incalculable room for improvement, the extension of production, and commerce.

The tide being partially confined by restriction, may flow the stronger, without unduly contracting its amplitude; and the situation of each country depends more upon the internal condition, than upon external regulations of commercial intercourse. If the leisure or excess of time possessed by the society over that necessary to procure subsistence, is the great source of wealth, when productively employed, it is the object to make that time the most effectual possible. That time, with the aid of machinery, industry, and management, may be made to render largely, and the production serve for home exchanges and for foreign.

After giving the dispositions calculated to apportion to production the largest share of time, and to render the skill availing of it the most effective, it remains to leave the rest to Providence, the bounty of the seasons, the inestimable action of air, sun, water, and the inherent fertility of the earth. Even in giving value to time, the prime movers, life and health, are held at the Divine will.

\* Mr. Malthus has argued differently: "The productive classes have the power of consuming all that they produce; and, if this power were adequately exercised, there might be no occasion for unproductive consumers. But it is found by experience that, though there may be the power, there is not the will and it is to supply this will that a body of unproductive consumers is necessary." *Principles of Political Economy*, page 489.

**Hard Words.**—A clergyman, about to be translated to another charge, when making his valedictory visit among his parishioners, entered a farm-house, and was most courteously received by Margaret, in the absence of her husband. She expressed her most unfeigned regret at his departure, and paid him many compliments on his orthodoxy, or, as she expressed it, his *second gospel*, and also for his zeal and unremitting diligence in feeding his flock concluding her compliments by saying, that she had only one objection to him as a minister.

"And will you have the goodness to state that objection?" said the clergyman. "A' deed, Sir," said she, simpering, "there's mony aneefn' your parish, that's no sae well benk leured as me, and you make use of mony kittle words that they canna understand."—"I must say I am surprised at that charge, Margaret," replied the preacher, "for I have made it my study to preach in such language as any person of ordinary capacity might readily comprehend."—"Now, there's you at your crank language again Sir!" cried Margaret: "capacity and comprehend! wha but scholars can ken words like thae?"

### Clerical Anecdotes.

There are many still alive who had the pleasure of being acquainted with a dissenting Scots Clergyman, equally remarkable for his piety, guileless simplicity of heart, and eccentricity of manner. To relate all the anecdotes that are told of him, and to record all his *bons mots* that are still remembered, would fill half your Magazine. Take the following as specimens.

Living in a populous manufacturing town, he often beheld with regret the privations to which the labouring classes were exposed, from the depressions of trade, or the dearth of provisions. On an occasion of this kind, the poor had been relieved by a most abundant supply of herrings, of which the fishing had been more than usually successful. One Sunday forenoon, in public prayers, Mr. — expressed himself thus, "Oh Lord, we desire to offer our grateful thanks unto thee, for the seasonable relief which thou hast sent to the poor of this place, from thy inexhaustible store-house in the great deep, and which every day we hear called upon our streets—Fine fresh herrings—sax a penny!"

There is a stream as well as a *wasp* tide, in the fluctuations of trade; and they who had been a-ground by the one, are ready and willing to float with the other; so was the case with the weavers in Mr. —'s neighbourhood: trade had become uncommonly brisk; high wages were paid; and, on Saturday night, like sailors after a storm, those sons of toil forgot their former privations, amidst the joys, that "ale, or viler liquor," is capable of inspiring. They had kept it up till a late, or rather an early hour on Sunday morning; and at the breaking-up of the party, made so much noise on the streets, as gave great offence to the serious and sober inhabitants. In his prayer after sermon in the forenoon, Mr. — noticed their irregularity, thus, "Oh Lord, while we recommend to thy fatherly care and protection all ranks and conditions of men, we, in a particular manner, pray for the check-and-ticking weavers of —. In thy wisdom and mercy, be pleased to send them either mair sense, or less siller!"

About the time when the volunteer system was introduced, a corps was raised in Mr. —'s neighbourhood; their uniforms appeared so smart, that many considered them as the most genteel gala-dress; perhaps willing that their patriotism might be as conspicuous as possible. One Sunday, a youthful hero of this class entered Mr. —'s kirk, and although he could have easily found a seat, seemed to prefer standing in the passage, right in front of the minister, and with much apparent complacency, often bending his looks to his white cassimere small-clothes. After reading out the text, Mr. —, observing that the young man still kept his perpendicular position, pointed to him, and called out, "Tak' a seat amang the lave there, lad, an' we'll a' look at your brow breaks when the kirk skails!"

Being not only indifferent; but inattentive to dress in his own person, he had a great dislike to seeing the silly airs that a new coat or gown will sometimes inspire in a little mind; and his indignation was sure to be raised when he saw people dressing beyond their station. One Sunday afternoon a girl who attended his kirk regularly, and who was personally known to him, came in with a new bonnet, of greater magnitude, and more richly ornamented than he thought befitting the wearer. He soon observed it, and pausing in the middle of his sermon said—"Look, any o' you that's near haud there, whether my wife be sleeping; for I canna get a glint o' her for a' thae five falderals about Jenny B—'s braw new bannet." —

The late ministers of Glenbervie, in Kincardineshire, having occasion to be absent one Sunday, invited a young probationer at some miles distance to officiate for him; and, at the same time, sent a card to a respectable farmer in that neighbourhood, requesting him to accompany the preacher, and dine at the Manse in his absence. It was in harvest, and the weather rather unsettled. On Sunday morning, the pair set off together, and, on the road, were overtaken by one of those sudden and heavy showers, common in hilly countries: the rain fell in torrents, no shelter was near, and their only resource was to increase the speed of their horses, whose "trot became a gallop soon;" but while they plied both whip and spur, the girth of the clergyman's saddle suddenly gave way, and he was precipitated over his horse's ears in a puddle. His dress being the only part that had sustained any injury, he soon recovered himself, and as he stood wringing the muddy water from the knees of his black velvet breeches, said with much good humour, "I knew the prince of the power of the air owed me a grudge; for I gave him a good dressing last Sunday, in the kirk of Benholm; but he has contrived to pay me back with interest this morning." It continued to rain while they were in the kirk; but while enjoying themselves over a glass after dinner, the sky cleared, and the sun shone delightfully. The preacher, after looking from the windows, exclaimed, "Ah! what an unthinking blockhead I am!—had I prayed for dry weather in the kirk to-day, the poor bodies of Glenbervie, would have given me all the credit of this fine afternoon!" The foregoing I had from the mouth of the gentleman who accompanied the preacher on this occasion,



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—749—

## Objections to Usury.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I am inclined to think your Correspondent "L'ENFANT BRÛLÉ" has only as yet been a little scorched—or perhaps having always before him the early impressions of of "Raw Head and Bloody Bones," has prudently avoided borrowing money in India; otherwise, I doubt if he would treat so lightly upon the crying evil of the exorbitant Interest demanded for money in this country.

Your Paper of the 1st instant was put into my hands yesterday, and with what surprise do I perceive, that a man of your sound principles of Honor and Justice, can advance such a doctrine as this: that because the Usury Laws do not extend to this country, any man may, in strict justice, take advantage of the necessities of his fellow creatures, by levying even 100 per cent. upon money that may be borrowed of him, perhaps for the support of a distressed and starving family!

It is useless for any man to say, that no one ought to borrow money if he doubts his ability to repay it, for wherever there are money lenders, borrowers will always be found; and a man in distress, too often loses sight of a moral obligation, when it is to satisfy the cravings of nature, or diminish his distresses.

If distress will urge a man to commit crimes to obtain money, which if discovered would affect his life, there must be fear, many in distress that would subscribe to any contract to procure it; especially, as the extent of his offence would be, only a failure of his engagement, should he not be prepared against the time of payment: neither is it sufficient for him to know that his creditors will have power over his person, for, urged by his wants, or buoyed up by the hopes of his circumstances improving, he accepts of money upon whatever terms it may be offered; the usurer generally encreasing his demands, as the object of his avarice, is urgent, and importunate. Far better to seek or remedy for this evil, than countenance it by calling it *strictly just*! The only way to check it, and prevent one set of men preying upon the other, is to reduce the present high Interest, to such a standard, that the capitalist may be benefitted by a fair Interest, and the borrower benefitted by the accommodation; and in the end, I have no doubt, it would be found, that that lender would not be a loser, as in some instances he now probably is; for the exorbitant Interest demanded, puts it out of the power of a poor debtor to pay, he is forced therefore to resign himself to the mercy of his obdurate creditor; and forgotten and unknown, does he linger out the remainder of his days in wretchedness and misery.

Let not then the pages of your excellent JOURNAL be stained by giving encouragement to those who let out their money for hire, and be instrumental in teaching them, in defiance of all laws, Human and Divine, that they can in strict justice take advantage of their fellow creatures' distresses, by exacting from them such an Interest as must inevitably bring the poor debtor to ruin.

Oh! that the Usury and Bankrupt Laws were extended to this Country, how many poor creatures that that are now starving in a prison, might be useful members of Society!

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

Baugor, June 6, 1822.

AN ENEMY TO OPPRESSION.

### NOTE OF THE EDITOR.

We hope we are as sincere and determined an Enemy to Oppression as our unknown Correspondent; notwithstanding which, we confess we do not see a greater crime in letting out Money for hire than in letting Houses for rent, or Ships for freight, or Cattle for labour; and as no injury is complained of from the free and unfettered use of these, on whatever terms the Owners choose to demand, we are quite convinced that none need arise under a system of unrestrained and unlimited interest, which the common checks of self-interest and competition would not be fully adequate to counteract. As it would be impossible, however, for as to bring our Correspondent to that opinion in

the short compass of a Note, we would recommend his early and attentive perusal of Bentham on the Usury Laws, from which we are persuaded he will rise with a conviction of their extreme injustice, absurdity and pernicious and iniquitous tendency, as giving rise to more fraud and chicanery than could well happen if they were wholly abolished, which no doubt they will be speedily.

## Nagpore Gazette.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

As I wish you every success your great exertions deserve, I observe with regret your giving insertion to an article entitled THE NAGPORE GAZETTE, in which personalities occur that are not very creditable to the writer, and I am certain nothing but the press of business would have made you overlook them. Some parts of it are good, and I should wish your Correspondent would exercise his abilities (if he has any) in a manner more suitable to the situation he holds in society, as a Gentleman and Soldier, both of which I hope he is, and will prove himself to be in future.

"There is a chield among ye, taking notes,"

"And faith he'll print them"

This is exactly the case here; and really, Mr. Editor, you seem to have so many Correspondents, that we are obliged to be careful what we say or do.

With respect to local news, your Correspondent seems miserably deficient, and I am half inclined to offer my services, were I sure of getting a Paper gratis (which I dare say is the case with your Correspondent), and want of matter to furnish his monthly quota, must have occasioned the above mentioned article. I shall now attempt to make up for his deficiencies, and mistakes. After a compliment to yourself, Mr. Editor, by way of a bribe, "commençons nous."

### NAGPORE GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

*A Jumble.*—The weather is delightfully cool; having had several refreshing showers of rain.—The society is much indebted to Col. Robinson, H. M. 24th Regiment, for the use of the band of that highly distinguished Corps, which plays twice a week in a central situation, to the great gratification of a numerous assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen.—The HEAR AT LAW will be acted on the 10th.—Among other amusements the Sons of Apollo meet once a week at the Race Stand, under the superintendence of a highly respected member of society, as well as a great musical character, where we have such a *feast*—not a vile Aldermanic one; but *feast of music*. This explanation is necessary, as perhaps some Epicure may think I mean the good Tiffin which is introduced by way of interlude.

*Rajah in Embryo.*—This Chief has returned from his shooting excursion; he is a fine strapping youth of 14, which, among sun-burnt nations, is equivalent to an European of 18. Your Correspondent could never have attained the 6th form Eton, or he would not have mistaken pure Persian for one of the learned languages, neither

Does he grant Greek

As naturally as pigs squeak."

*Hudribas, or SOME OTHER Author.*

But, as a disciple of Malthus, I have no doubt, he will use his endeavours to bring to perfection the *practical part* of his Great Master's Essays—Go thou, and do likewise.

*Varieties.*—Fiction is the soul of poetry; but why your Correspondent should embody it in his prose, I know not. At *homes*, in the fashionable acceptation of the word, we have not—still there are *at homes*; where I, for one, Mr. Editor, spend many happy hours: but being rather select, must account for the exclusion of your Correspondent. This I confute to be the case, from the cynical manner in which he seems to wish to create divisions in a hitherto happy society; and which he must be a stranger to, not duly to appreciate.

Nagpore, June 6, 1822.

A LOOKER-ON.

# One of the Many.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

A. I. T. C. H.'s apology in the cause of COMMON SENSE versus CHoir, would seem to argue he was a convert to the opinion that a bad defence was better than none. He admits that the Choir is not open to all, and that it is both *delicte* and *proper* therefore, to station a man at the bottom of the steps, to see that only a *certain* description of persons shall have access to it. Admirable! This is eliciting more than was expected, and granting more than was asked. The *Sentry* must, of course, have been stationed by *sufficient* authority. A. I. T. C. H. or simple H. as I shall, for shortness' sake, call him, admits also that there may be persons below, "many of whom are equally, if not more respectable" than the *Select* above; and he states that the latter avail themselves of the privilege extended to them, to be "more retired, and less obnoxious to interruption" in their devotions.

I see nothing to condemn in the Individuals themselves, to whom the privilege in question is exclusively granted. They are actuated by a natural impulse, to consult their ease and convenience, and if they find themselves more comfortably situated in the Choir, than they were below, they have done right in shifting from one to the other. The *wisdom*, however, (leaving delicacy and propriety out of the question) of sanctioning a privilege, the benefit of which can only be enjoyed by a few, while numbers are excluded, who, upon the *attainment* of H. himself, have an equal right to share in it, may fairly be questioned. Neither is the necessity, under these circumstances, of guarding the entrance to the Choir, which may be interpreted into a "go up if you dare," at all apparent; unless the wish to contribute to the convenience of the *favoured* Individuals, be deemed to constitute such a necessity. This would be a good reason indeed for the *interdiction*, if it could be shown that they had any peculiar claim to consideration above the many who, in the estimation of H. are their equals; but until it can be satisfactorily proved that such is the case, all the logic of all the Advocates of the measure, will be insufficient to remove the feeling of discontent with which it is viewed. How far "malevolent envy is at the bottom," I know not; but if there be truth in the insinuation, let those blame themselves whose preposterous folly called it into action.

H. has shown that the Choir is not capable of accommodating more than ten or twelve persons, in addition to the Organist and Singers, and he has manifested a praise-worthy anxiety for the preservation of peace and good order by interdicting access to all, lest it should be "filled with noisy women and turbulent boys." Ten or twelve is a small number, compared with the number of those who, if they were allowed, would I am certain be thankful for the liberty of indulging occasionally in the luxury of "being more retired, and less obnoxious to interruption," without manifesting the slightest disposition to be either *noisy* or *turbulent*. The Choir, however, it is admitted, is not sufficiently capacious to contain all that may be desirous of retiring within its proscribed precincts, and among the Individuals on whom the new restriction is made to bear, H. has not denied there may be many as respectable as those for whose convenience it was imposed. What, I ask, would "a little reflection" suggest, under the foregoing view of the case, as the most delicate step to be pursued in such an emergency? The course is obvious; but as H. is given to reflection, I shall leave to him the merit of discovering it.

ANTI-CHOIR is very funny. He condemns "the practice of Ladies being carried on the Choir," and is "astonished the people of so much understanding do not see the impropriety of having their wives and daughters to accompany them there," and yet speaks lightly of those who endeavour to open the eyes of the people to the very impropriety of which he complains. How truly consistent! But what can be expected from the would-be Critic who magnifies a simple query contained in two or three lines, into "an ample field" for judging of the "literary powers" of the querist? "To utter the language of truth," Sir, ANTI-CHOIR wishes to be thought a Scholar! A "little learning" is indeed

"a dangerous thing" in such hands, and he could not have stumbled upon lines more opposite, to illustrate the emptiness of his pretensions to the character he is ambitious to support, than those he has unfortunately quoted from *Pope*. I take ANTI-CHOIR to be an inexperienced young man; one perhaps who has just escaped from the "rod" of his Schoolmaster, and is inflated with the vanity, incidental to youth, of displaying his acquirements. If so, I would recommend to his diligent perusal, ere he makes his next essay, the following couplet from the Author cited by him.

"Let such teach others, who themselves excel  
And censure freely, who have written well."

There is nothing like *reason* or *argument* in SUAVITER IN MODO. He seems to be aware, from the nature of the cause in which he has volunteered his services, that neither the one nor the other can be expected from him; and hopeless of establishing the *justness* of the privilege for which he contends, consistently enough endeavours to withdraw attention from the main subject to *Burrah Khanas*. With him I have done.

"Pon honor, Sir," I feel right glad that I am saved the trouble of analyzing the *gallant* epistle from the last of the Coterie (A.) that has come forward in defence of the *delicacy* and *propriety* of a practice which, on the face of it, carries insult to the sober sense of a large portion of the Roman Catholic Community. Comparing the style and sentiments of this worthy Coadjutor in a bad cause, with those of A. I. T. C. H. their identity seems to me to be clearly established; and as I have already replied to the latter, and find nothing new, or deserving of particular remark, advanced by the former, I hasten to relieve you, by subscribing myself—Your obedient Servant,

June 15, 1822.

ONE OF THE MANY.

## Juvenile Library.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

A celebrated author (not of the present century) has observed that to point out the beauties rather than the faults of a composition is particularly characteristic of true Criticism. However I might feel disposed at other times to dispute this decision. I have on the present occasion no excuse for withholding my acquiescence to it. The Biographer of the Kings of England, may, as long as he confines himself to mere matter of fact, justly claim the Royal Privilege of being incapable of doing wrong: and I hope to make it apparent that

"Mr. Collin's Chapter of Kings, illustrated by 38 Engravings, exhibiting the most important events in the English History," proves Mr. Pope to have been less of a prophet than a Poet, when he says,

"He whoe'er thinks a faultless piece to see,  
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be."

It is well known that the materials for such an undertaking as the above are abundant, and to those conversant in the difficulties of selection where the greater part is to be rejected without detriment, to the subject it must appear extraordinary that the History of Eighteen Centuries and a half, could by any effort of human genius be faithfully compressed into as many couplets: yet Mr. Collins has done this, and in language so pleasingly simple, that although his narration is uncommonly rapid, it is never confused. With Kings for his theme it is perhaps impossible for an author to be tedious. If Mr. C. therefore dreaded failing in any part of his truly interesting work, it must have been in the two opening couplets, where no crowned head is specifically introduced: and to which he consequently consigns the important events of the first eleven hundred years of his History,

"The Romans in England they once did sway,  
And the Saxons they after them led the way,  
And they tugged with the Danes till an overthrow,  
They bath of them got by the Norman bow."

The first line is more complimentary to the reader than he could have expected, as the author supposing him to be a wit, (i. e.



one with a short memory) reminds him of what he had just learnt from the title page: namely, that the scene is laid in England! In the next, by an artful arrangement, the curiosity is agreeably excited and held in suspense till the close of the 2d couplet; when the Reader learns at once, the fate of the Saxon Heptarchy and Danish Invasion.

"Norman Willy, the Conqueror, long did reign,  
Red Billy, his Son, by an arrow was slain,  
And Henry the 1st, was a scholar bright,  
Though Stephen was forced for his crown to fight.

Having thus quoted nearly one fourth of the work, I am happy in concluding at a line where all its merits as a literary composition may be said to be concentrated. Never was an expletive so admirably introduced as its first word "Though."

Before I take leave, it would be unpardonable not to add, that this charming little volume is procurable at the Publishers, Mr. J. Harris, at the corner of St. Paul's Church-yard, and sold both by whole sale and retail at

Oojain, May 28, 1822.

"THE JUVENILE LIBRARY."

### Improvements.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Having heard that there were to be great alterations and improvements in the Court House, for the convenience and comfort of the Gentlemen of the Long Robe and their *Patrons*, the Fraternity of the *Forty*, suggested and planned, as I have been informed by the United Talents of a number of legal geniuses, I repaired to the Court House, on the first day of the Sessions, big with the expectation of seeing some striking proof of Architectural Science, when, to my great astonishment, I found that there was only a few Valves or Sun Blinds fixed to a part of the Verandah, and a Punkah over the Judgment Seat, hung—how, Sir?—why to my great surprise, upon a Bar, like unto a Gallows or the New Drop. I assure you, Sir, I cannot convey to you in words the tremulation I experienced from an association of ideas on seeing Judgment so near Execution.

Your's, &c.

JACK FERRET.

### Government of Oude.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Having read many letters lately on the subject of the Police of Oude, I am induced to state the little I know concerning it, for the reason that your Correspondent (TIMOTHY) assigns in your paper of the 27th ultimo, viz. that "your strictures on this Government do good." Allow me first to say that I am perfectly free from party, and state but the truth, which I could, if necessary bring witnesses to prove. I went to Cawnpore, (four marches from hence) some time back, and about half way near a village, (the name of which I now forget) my Tent was pitched. During the day I stopped there, several Sepoys in the Honorable Company's Service, on leave of absence, came to me from the town, and begged an audience, which I, being a Military man, was in honour bound to grant; accordingly they were ushered into the presence, and I graciously condescended to listen to their tale of woe.

They began, as well as my Hindoostanee ear could collect, with the praises (as in duty bound) of their Honorable Employer and the mildness of our Government, and seeing I was a Company's Nowkur and wore (or had a right to wear) a red coat, and as they were of the same cast, brothers in arms, they thought, that I might be able in some way to redress or get their wrongs redressed. Their tale was as follows, viz. that having a short time ago got leave of absence from their Corps, and having scraped together all the money they could to have a little *tumasha* with their friends, they, full of this pleasing imagination, marched merrily along, enlarging on their humorous fancies to their natal town; but, alas! what was their astonishment, instead of having those pleasing and natural ideas gratified, they but arrived in time to witness and share in the misery of their village being pillaged and ransacked, and they and their friends left despoiled and in penury.

The leader of them begged me to speak in their behalf to the Bura Sahib (Resident) at Lucknow, that it might be brought to the notice of his August Majesty the Protector of the World. I told him I could not interfere, and was sorry I was unable to do any thing for them; they urged me to write to the Resident, but this I declined. I have just bethought myself (and if I had not been in the clouds I might have thought of it before) that through your Paper (which flows far and near, to those up high as well as those down below, and refreshes and fertilizes, and consequently checks sterility) I may bring the evil to light, that it may, I sincerely hope, be remedied. I was further told that two travellers near that had lately been murdered and robbed (one of them a Sepoy) and that the Ryots were running away in all directions.

This is what I heard and what I have no reason to disbelieve, but whether true or false I know not, however, I am led to believe the former for many reasons, one is, that if it was not the case, why would they (Sepoys) urge me so strongly to speak to the Bura Sahib, when, if it was not so, it could be of no possible benefit to them, that I can imagine, to cause useless trouble and place themselves in rather, I should conceive, an awkward situation—I mention this with the view of shewing how hardly our Sepoys are sometimes, if not always, treated when on leave, to see their friends in this province; and I hope that means may be resorted to, to afford them protection when absent on leave, as well as when present with their Corps—By thus stating facts it may do good, it may be the means of mitigating the rigour, I am forced to believe, oft time takes place towards the people who are destined to live under the new erected Monarch, notwithstanding his revenues are "equally as great as the Heavens" and that he "protects the whole world" though his "state" "is (only) equally as great as the Heavens" vide paper 24th ultimo.—However I have no wish to exasperate those in authority in this powerful state, and think it would be much better if those who write about Oude would confine themselves to stating acts of Government that appear to them harsh, as well as deeds committed by the people, and to comment upon them and point out remedies, to prevent the like again, than to declaim against the Government and the benevolent Monarch, and lash every one, right and left, who are so unfortunate as to provoke their mighty strength, or who are so unfortunate (or ought I to say fortunate) as to have a snug 2 or 3000 Rupees sinecure appointment from the foreign Monarch.

If the Country is really in such a bad state as represented, why don't the Nobles and Gentlemen meet and petition their Sovereign to relieve them from the distress they and the people may be groaning under, unknown perhaps to him, or if that would be too bold a measure, are there not Native Newspapers in which their grievances might be stated, and in that way brought to the knowledge of their master, who ought to feel pleasure in relieving his subjects in all practicable cases from oppression and hardships, and in furnishing those who have caused useless vexation to his people, and wantonly goaded them into rebellion?

Surely some other system should be adopted as to the gathering of Revenue, and as to the Government in general. On the present plan, Troops upon Troops are but continually, and lives upon lives, the natural consequence, are forfeited as constantly. As soon as Rebellion is crushed in one place, it breaks out in another, and anarchy and misery may be said to be the state of society. Can this be denied with any colour of truth? Hoping, Mr. Editor, that a more beneficial system may be resorted to for the happiness of the people, and some plan adopted for the protection of our Sepoys when on leave.

I remain, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

A WOULD-BE MELIORATOR.

Lucknow, June 10, 1822.

N. B.—The weather has been very mild, though we have had some cases of Cholera. An Officer was attacked with it, but is now quite recovered.

—752—

# Storm.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

The following effusions of a pensive moment, if worthy, may perhaps obtain a spare corner in your Paper.

Yours obediently,

IOTA.

Hark! how the gusty night wind moans around,  
And the black storm in majesty sublime,  
Infuriate, from the chambers of the North  
Terrific sweeps o'er a nocturnal world—  
Its course precluding, lo! the quivering flash  
Bursts in dread peals yon high embattled clouds—  
Amid this scene of desolation wild,  
O where's the home to shelter this frail head?  
Whither that fond endearing smile, which oft  
Would soothe the rugged brow of troubled care?  
That faithful breast, on which reclin'd I'd woo  
The Stormy Genius in his dark career?  
Far, far away that silent bosom heaves,  
Pining in his anxious thought about her mate!

# Chowringhee Theatre.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

To witness one of Shakespeare's best Tragedies well performed is probably one of the most delightful treats that a Lover of the Drama can possibly experience, and I am confident that all who were present at the Chowringhee Theatre yesterday evening, will cordially agree with me in this opinion. The distinguished Amateur who on a former occasion delighted the Public by his classical performance of the character of Brutus, was the Duke of Gloster of the evening.

I have had the good fortune to see two of the greatest actors of the present day (Keau and M'Cready) in this part; and as the remembrance of the excellence of the former is still fresh in my memory, I confess I went to the Theatre with no very sanguine expectation of receiving pleasure; it is almost unnecessary to add that I was agreeably disappointed in this respect. What struck me most forcibly in the acting of the Hero at the Play, was his originality; and with the exception of two or three passages, in which I could trace something like an imitation of a great living master, the Gloster of last night was entirely his own: he seemed completely to have caught and embodied the spirit and fire of the immortal bard, and the feeling of the audience was at times excited to such a height that the most breathless attention pervaded the whole house, and the expression of the countenances that surrounded him was in my opinion the most refined and delicate compliment that this Amateur could possibly receive. If I were to quote a small portion of the passages that particularly struck me, I should far exceed the limits that I wish to confine myself to; however, I cannot forbear to call the attention of your Readers to one of the most felicitous efforts of the evening. In the dialogue between Anne and Gloster, in which the latter says.

"Nay, do not pause; for I did kill King Henry;—

But 'twas thy beauty that provoked me.

Nay, now dispatch, 'twas I that stabb'd young Edward;—

But 'twas thy heavenly face that set me on."

Nothing could possibly be finer than this—the Soliloquy that follows the throwing away of the prayer-book was equally as good, and the latter part of the 4th and the whole of the 5th act were so full of excellencies that no particular passages can well be selected. The combat between Richard and Richmond was extremely effective. It appears to be the peculiar talent of the Gentlemen who personated Richmond to excel in every thing he undertakes: no matter what, "reason or fancy, the gay or the grave," he is at home in them all. The same observation in a degree may be applied to the Amateur who played the Duke of

Buckingham. The only dissatisfaction I felt at his performance was that he had not more to do. The 6th Harry look'd as interesting as usual, and Catesby was evidently not from the North of the Tweed. The Duchess of York is not the best character that I have seen the gentlemen who personated her perform.

The remaining parts were all creditably sustained. If you think these hurried observations worthy of insertion they are much at your service.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

Saturday, June 22, 1822.

ANNA MARIA DONOVAN.

# Shakspeare.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

I am one of those Englishmen who think that idolatry of SHAKESPEARE cannot be carried too far. In him I find the whole duty of man, as far as regards his duty to his fellow men. Is not his character of the Lord Mayor in Richard III. the very model of a reasonable, loyal friend to subordination? Is it not a great moral lesson to all the King's Subjects? Look!

Act III, Scene 5.

Buck. Well, well, he was the covert'st shelter'd traitor  
That ever liv'd.—Look you, my lord mayor,  
Would you imagine, or almost believe,  
(Were't not, that by great preservation  
We live to tell it you,) the subtle traitor  
This day had plotted, in the council-house,  
To murder me, and my good lord of Gloster!

May. What! had he so?

Glo. What! think you we are Turks, or infidels?  
Or that we would, against the form of law,  
Proceed thus rashly in the villain's death;  
But that the extreme peril of the case,  
The peace of England, and our persons' safety,  
Enforc'd us to this execution?

May. Now, fair befall you! he deserv'd his death;  
And your good graces both have well proceeded,  
To warn false traitors from the like attempts.  
I never look'd for better at his hands,  
After he once fell in with mistress Shore.

Buck. Yet had we not determin'd he should die,  
Until your lordship came to see his end;  
Which now the loving haste of these our friends,  
Somewhat against our meaning, hath prevented:  
Because, my lord, we would have had you heard  
The traitor speak, and timorously confess  
The manner and the purpose of his treasons;  
That you might well have signified the same  
Unto the citizens, who, haply, may  
Misconstrue us in him, and wait his death.

May. But, my good lord, your grace's word shall serve,  
As well as I had seen, and heard him speak;  
And do not doubt, right noble princes both,  
But I'll acquaint our dutious citizens  
With all your just proceeding in this case.

Glo. And to that end we wish'd your lordship here,  
To avoid the censures of the carping world.

Buck. But since you came too late of our intent,  
Yet witness what you hear we did intend:  
And so, my good lord mayor, we bid farewell.

June 22, 1822.

DRAPEAU BLANC.

BAZAR RATES—PREMIUM ON COMPANY'S PAPER.

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| Remittable Acknowledgements, ..... | Rs. 17 8 0 | 18 0 |
| Unremittable ditto, .....          | 11 0 0     | 12 0 |



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—753—

## Richard the Third.

We were never more embarrassed to know how to express our admiration of a Dramatic performance than at present. The exhausting effect of standing throughout Five Long Acts, in a House more crowded than on any former occasion, and in the hottest season of the year, would of itself be quite enough to unfit one for the task of Criticism on the succeeding day. To this, however, is to be added the interruptions of a protracted attendance at the Town Hall, till past noon, and all the details to which this led, with the necessity of hurrying through various other claims before our pages could be sent to Press. We state these circumstances in extenuation of a brevity that nothing else would justify; tho' to us it is more mortifying than it can possibly be to our Readers, to be literally oppressed with feelings to which we cannot give a full or ready utterance.

We are glad that an amiable Correspondent of the JOURNAL has in some degree relieved us of the more urgent necessity of detail, by her excellent Letter on the subject; but not to be wholly wanting in the tribute of praise which we are bound, however hastily or imperfectly, to pay, we shall offer a few words of our own on the occasion.

The standard excellence of this admirable Tragedy would, under any circumstances, we imagine, have commanded a full House. But the additional attraction which presented itself in the announcement that the accomplished Amateur who delighted the audience so highly in BAUTUS was to take the part of RICHARD, occasioned the House to be crowded beyond all former experience. The distinguished manner in which Kean has shone in this difficult character, would render all subsequent performance of it liable perhaps to the charge of imitation by those who had ever seen that actor;—but it was impossible we think for any thing to appear more original than the manner in which it was performed by the successful representative of the crook-backed Tyrant here.

A distinguished Critic has given the following hasty but spirited Sketch of the character itself:—

"The Richard of SHAKESPEAR is towering and lofty, as well as aspiring; equally impetuous and commanding; haughty, violent, and subtle; bold and treacherous; confident in his strength, as well as in his cunning; raised high by his birth, and higher by his genius and his crimes; a royal usurper, a princely hypocrite, a tyrant, and a murderer of the House of Plantagenet."

"But I was born so high;  
Our airy buildeth in the cedar's top,  
And dallies with the wind, and scorns the sun."

The idea conveyed in these lines is never lost sight of by SHAKESPEAR, and should not be out of the actor's mind for a moment. The restless and sanguinary Richard is not a man striving to be great, but to be greater than he is; conscious of his strength of will, his powers of intellect, his daring courage, his elevated station, and making use of these advantages, as giving him both the means and the pretext to commit unheard-of crimes, and to shield himself from remorse and infamy."

Kean is said not to have succeeded completely in concentrating all the lines of the character as drawn by Shakspear, though he was more refined than Cook, and more bold, varied, and original than Kemble in the same character. The feature in which he was deemed deficient was that of a want of regal dignity in the kingly part he had to play. This, however in the Amateur of whom we have the pleasure now to speak, was maintained with a port so truly royal, that it was impossible sometimes not to lose a sense of the injustice and cruelty of his commands, in admiration of the imperial dignity with which they were uttered and enforced. He was the villain and the tyrant, but still the fascinating one throughout, and seemed born to play the Despot with all the self-possession and the grace with which such consummate cruelty is unfortunately too often blended.

We cannot attempt a regular Report or a critical analysis of the Play, for the reasons before stated:—but must content ourselves with the bare mention of some parts, and hasty outline sketches of others.

The interest was chiefly centred in Richard—Buckingham—Richmond—Lady Anne—and the young Princes, Edward and York—The other characters were respectably filled, but call for no particular eulogium.

Among all these, however, Richard was as pre-eminent in excellence of delineation, as in the importance of the part he bears in the appalling and horrific story of his crimes. His opening Soliloquy

"Now is the winter of our discontent  
Made glorious summer by this sun of York,  
And all the clouds that lower'd upon our house  
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

was delivered with great force and beauty; and yet with that judicious reserve of greater powers for occasions that would call them forth, which shewed a perfect mastery over the passions and their expression. The interruption of the corpse, as it passed on in funeral procession for interment, was also spirited and impressive:—but the Courtship scene with LADY ANNE was beyond all praise. It is impossible, we think, to imagine any thing more perfect than the "smooth and smiling villainy" of his insidious approaches through intreaty and flattery to the heart of Lady Anne.

We should be tempted to go through the whole of this admirable Scene with the reader, and could dwell with the most agreeable recollections on every line:—but if we indulged in this vein, we should never come to an end.

The conference with Richard and Buckingham, prior to the interview with the Lord Mayor, and the hypocritical device of being first discovered with a prayer book between two Churchmen, with the whole of the scene of his reluctant acceptance of the crown at the earnest intreaty of the citizens, was highly wrought and full of interest throughout.

Buckingham's description of his reception at Guildhall, which led to the pious fraud, was delivered in the happiest manner, and its application to some of the recent events of modern times not unobserved.

The scene where the young Princes meet, and are persuaded to hold their Court in the Tower, was maintained with great propriety; and it would be injustice not to give praise to the personators of those interesting and well supported characters.

The hesitation of Buckingham to yield to the King's proposal of the murder of these Princes, was expressed with all the truth and feeling of conscientious reluctance; and the anger and disappointment of the King was mixed with a sarcastic taunting which was admirably exhibited in the delivery of the passage,

"I will converse with iron-witted fools,  
And unrespectful boys; none are for me.  
That look into me with considerate eyes;  
High-reaching Buckingham grows circumspect."

as well as in the succeeding passage,

"Hath he so long held out with me untired,  
And stops he now for breath?"

We know not whether Richard was greatest in the calm and wily stratagems of villainy, or the more animated and energetic scenes of wickedness. In the conference with his mother, whom he pretends at first not to know, and afterwards reproves with haughty and unreasoned violence, and in the scene in which he declares to Lady Anne his hatred, because she had outlived his liking, he was as powerful and masterly as in the insinuating address with which he wooed the latter and even to his own surprise so promptly won her.

In the Tent Scene following the Dream, in which the ghosts of his murdered victims appear to haunt his troubled conscience, he rose almost above himself, and the agitated burst of agony, alarm and horror that followed it, made the flesh creep to hear,

"Give me another horse—bind up my wounds—  
Have mercy, Jesu!—Soft, I did but dream—  
O coward conscience, how thou dost afflict me!—  
The lights burn blue. It is now dead midnight,  
Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh,  
What do I fear?—Myself! There's none else by!"—

We must not omit to say that the speeches of Richmond were beautifully delivered. There was in his whole deportment too, a calmness and tranquillity that well became an honest cause, and was finely contrasted with the perturbed state of Richard's mind and heart. The passage which has been transplanted from Henry the 4th, by Cibber's adaptation of this Play, full as it is of beauty and truth in itself, well as it was delivered, and appropriate to the character who gave it utterance, fell from his lips without a single mark of approbation from the audience, though it would seem impossible to read, much less to hear so noble a sentiment clothed in such splendid language without intense admiration of the mind and powers of its author.

"Thrice he armed who hath his quarrel just,  
And he but naked, though locked up in steel  
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

The whole of the preparations for the fight on either side were well disposed of; and the delineation of the plan of battle, while musing, with the sword, was much admired in Richard; but the climax of the whole was perhaps the Battle Scene—which was as animated and well maintained as reality itself could be. The well known passage of this scene was given with powerful effect.

"Rich.—A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!

Carshy.—Withdraw, my Lord I'll help you to a horse.

Rich.—Slave! I have set my life upon a cast,  
And I will stand the hazard of the die:

I think there be six Richmonds in the field;

Five have I slain to-day instead of him;—

A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!"

The fight between Richard and Richmond was faultless. The collected firmness and self-possession of the latter was in true keeping to his character, and the maddened desperation of the former no less so. He reeled and staggered as if faint from wounds and exhaustion, and yet rallied again as if refreshed by new draughts of hatred and revenge. He fell, but not to be easily vanquished, defending himself even when down, and gaining his legs again to make new efforts for victory. He became at last drunk with the overflow of rage, and waved his hands and staggered as if senseless to all but one devouring passion, which spent itself in fury, and left its victim to fall an easy prey. We never saw any thing on any stage that surpassed this bloodless yet desperate conflict, and it was crowned, as it deserved to be, with thunders upon thunders of applause.

We have neither time nor inclination to say a word on some minor deficiencies of the Piece. The beauties were so resplendent as to cast them all into the shade. We were gratified beyond all expectation, and the rivetted attention of the House showed they were not less so. We have never seen so magnificent a performance in India, taking altogether the splendid genius of the great Bard to whom we owe these lofty creations of an unequalled mind, and the admirable manner in which all the leading characters, but particularly the royal villain, were sustained.

We should like to see every effort made to give us all the Plays of our immortal Poet that could be got up, with the Dramatic force and talent at present available:—and those who would aid in it, would confer an obligation on the Society at large, which would be deeply felt, we are persuaded, by all classes of the community

#### RATES OF THE BAZAR.

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Loans on Deposit for three months certain,..... | at 5 per cent. |
| Government Bills,.....                          | at 4 per cent. |
| Private Bills, of Good Houses,.....             | at 6 per cent. |
| Spanish Dollars, 100,.....                      | 205 Rupees     |

## Report of the Public Meeting.

TOWN HALL, JUNE 22, 1832.

At a Public Meeting held this day at the Town Hall to determine upon the most suitable method of co-operating to relieve the distress occasioned by the late dreadful inundation at Backergunge, it was resolved,—

1st. That Mr. Henry Shakespear be requested to take the Chair.

2d. That Messrs. Alexander and Co. be requested to dispatch with the least possible delay the sum of Sicca Rupees 8000 in specie, in addition to the Sicca Rupees 2000 already sent by them to the Public Officers at Burrissaul, to be placed at their disposal for the relief of the sufferers.

3d. That Mr. Lushington be requested to give an order to Commodore Hayes, for the conveyance of the Treasure on the Company's row boats about to be sent this-day, together with a sufficient guard to ensure its safe delivery.

4th. That a request be made to Commodore Hayes to facilitate the necessary arrangements with his usual zeal.

5th. That it being considered eminently expedient that some European Gentleman well qualified by his knowledge of the distressed districts, and his zeal in the promotion of the objects of the Meeting, be appointed to superintend in person the execution of these measures, a request be submitted to Government that Major John Stuart may be allowed to accompany the supply of Treasure sent down, and to select proper persons to aid him in this undertaking.

6th. That the following Gentlemen be nominated as a Committee, to act as occasion may require, and that any four of them constitute a quorum, and that they be requested to use their endeavour to promote Subscriptions amongst their friends.

Mr. JOHN PALMER,

Captain LOCKETT.

Mr. M. GIBBORNE.

Rev. WILLIAM ADAM,

Mr. FREEMAN.

Mr. ARNOT.

Mr. HARE.

Mr. REED.

Captain P. FALCONER.

Captain PATRICK.

Major C. H. CAMPBELL.

Mr. J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

Mr. JOHN GRANT.

Mr. HENRY SHAKESPEAR.

Mr. JAMES COLVIN.

Mr. JOHN TROTTER.

Mr. J. H. BARLOW.

Captain CRISP.

Mr. MIDDLETON.

Mr. JOHN GORDON.

Major J. STUART.

BABOO RAM RUTTEN MULLICK.

BABOO GOOPY MOHUN DEB.

BABOO RUSHOOREE DUTT.

RAM MOHUN ROY.

ROOPCHUND ROY.

ROGOORAM GOOSAIN.

7th.—That a Meeting be held at the Town Hall every Monday and Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, as long as there be any necessity for it, and that such of the Members of the Committee as may have it in their power, be requested to give their attendance.

8th.—That all Subscriptions be paid in to Messrs. Alexander and Co. who have kindly undertaken to receive them, and that a List of the Subscriptions be sent to Mr. J. S. Buckingham, with a request that he will be pleased to insert it in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL of Monday, the 24th, and from time to time as additions are made to the List.

9th.—That the Thanks of the Meeting be given to Mr. Shakespear, for his able and zealous conduct in the Chair.

(Signed)

J. PALMER.

M. GIBBORNE.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

J. GRANT.

W. ADAM.

DAVID HARE.

P. FALCONER.

F. PATRICK.

J. GORDON.

WILLIAM FREEMAN.

M. F. CRISP.

SANDFORD ARNOT.

CHARLES REED.

J. L. STUART.



**Paper read at the Meeting.**

*Observations on the recent Inundations in the Eastern Districts of Bengal; and suggestions for alleviating the immediate distresses of the Inhabitants; and likewise for guarding against such melancholy calamities in future.*

The truly distressing accounts we have recently had of the situation of the Inhabitants of Burrysaul and that neighbourhood imperiously call for the prompt assistance of their fellow creatures, first as an act of humanity, and next as one of national honour and policy. It therefore appears highly laudable that a special Committee be forthwith formed, to suggest, promote, and execute the most efficacious relief to the unfortunate people who have suffered by the recent storms and inundations.

The first measures I would beg leave to suggest is that one or two hundred light Boats be immediately despatched, with Grain, Salt, Tobacco, Oil, Ghee, Cooking Utensils, likewise Camp Equipage, Hatchets, Fowls, Doves, Coarse Woollen, Blankets, and other Clothing; also Fishing Nets, Ropes, Grapnels, and other essential articles to relieve the sufferers, and secure the Boats with people and property.

2d. On the arrival of these supplies at the scene of distress, the Boats should unload, and immediately be employed to remove the old people, women, and children, to the nearest part of the Country that has escaped this sad visitation, when the expenditure of Provision would be lessened, and none but effective people remain to assist in remedying the disaster.

3d. Further dispatches of larger Boats with similar supplies might follow, and the people on the spot should be immediately employed to raise Bunds for New Villages to be erected upon; but as this would require time, should the case be urgent, they might construct good secure Huts on piles (as practised in the Malay Countries,) from the abundant forests of Soondry and Garra timber in the neighbourhood of the Districts inundated.

These Bunds for the sites of Villages should be in the shape of a Horse Shoe, or an oval with gradual sloping banks, that the strong currents might not destroy them; and the Basin formed by these excavations would become convenient useful Tanks of fresh water, or if made open to the Tide, they would be safe places of retreat for Boats in stormy weather.

Lastly, further effectual speedy assistance might be sent from Bogwangollah, Dacca, Comercolly, and that neighbourhood, from whence it might be advisable to send Mats, Rope, Twine, and even Bamboos; also able-bodied people to assist in repairing damages. Medicines for Dysentery, Cholera, Fevers, and such complaints as are likely to become general, from exposure to the inclemencies of the weather and general privations, should also be sent, with as many Medical Gentlemen and Native Doctors as could be spared.

*Letter from Dacca, June 18, 1822.*—We have had seven days and night, very severe Storm and Rain, the Planters have suffered much indeed, from the Storm and Rain, and the rising up the River to an immense height, but the water is daily decreasing now, and we have every sign of having fair weather again.

The Burrisal District has suffered the most, the water rose there on the public roads from 3 to 3½ cubits, many lives were lost. Men, Women and Children were swept away, as well as all sorts of Food, there now many dying from Hunger. Many Boats have been sent by the Magistrates from hence with all sorts of Eatables, Rice, Dali, &c. &c. by the request of Mr. Master, Acting Magistrate of Burrisal; the Gentlemen there were obliged to quit their Rooms and go on the top of their Houses till such time as the water had fallen.

I understand the Luckipore District has met with the same fate as Burrisal, and all the Inhabitants are experiencing the same distress.

**List of Subscriptions.**

| Names.                                      | Sum. |
|---|------|
| Amount previously advertised, Rupees,       | 3687 |
| Hugh Hope, .....                            | 300  |
| A. B. Tod, .....                            | 200  |
| Messrs. Colvin and Co. ....                 | 500  |
| Ensign G. Crommelin, .....                  | 100  |
| John Storm, .....                           | 100  |
| Bussombor Sain, .....                       | 50   |
| H. Fergusson, .....                         | 50   |
| Muddo Mohun Sain, .....                     | 20   |
| Major C. H. Campbell, .....                 | 200  |
| M. Gisborne, .....                          | 100  |
| Ramrattan Mullick, .....                    | 500  |
| Newmychand Datt and Co. ....                | 100  |
| Roonchurn Roy, .....                        | 50   |
| J. Trotter, .....                           | 200  |
| J. H. Barlow, .....                         | 100  |
| R. Hunter, .....                            | 200  |
| J. Higginson, .....                         | 50   |
| M. F. Crisp, .....                          | 50   |
| J. S. Brownrigg, .....                      | 200  |
| F. T. Hall, .....                           | 100  |
| W. Printer, .....                           | 100  |
| Captain Macan, .....                        | 100  |
| Captain Lockett, .....                      | 100  |
| Hamilton and Co. ....                       | 250  |
| P. Falconer, .....                          | 50   |
| Rammohun Roy, .....                         | 100  |
| John Breen, .....                           | 100  |
| Gonec Mohun Deb, .....                      | 100  |
| D. Hare, ....                               | 100  |
| F. Patrick, .....                           | 50   |
| W. Freeman, .....                           | 25   |
| E. A. Newton, ....                          | 200  |
| Clerks in the Office of Palmer and Co. .... | 120  |
| Rugga Ram Gossain, .....                    | 50   |
| Ram Gopaul Mullick, .....                   | 500  |
| Gunganarain Doss, .....                     | 100  |
| G. J. Morris, .....                         | 32   |

Total up to Saturday Night. 8934

**London Price Current.**

(Dispatched by the Swallow to Bombay.—From the Harkura.)

127, Fenchurch Street, London, Jan. 18, 1822.

We beg leave to inform you, that the Company's Sale of 3096 Chests of Indigo, which began on the 16th instant, is this day terminated:

The demand for all Indigos of fine and good quality, has been uncommonly eager at this Sale; and on referring you to the annexed Prices Current of its result, it will appear that the Prices now exhibit the following rates of advance, upon those paid at the Company's last Quarterly Sale, in October, viz.

|                                 |         | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------|---------|----|----|----|----|
| On fine Indigo,.....            | per lb. | 1  | 7  | 2  | 0  |
| good ditto,.....                |         | 1  | 6  | 1  | 10 |
| fair to middling ditto,.....    |         | 1  | 4  | 1  | 1  |
| common and inferior ditto,..... |         | 0  | 3  | 1  | 0  |

and it is not supposed that more than 350 Chests, or about one ninth of the entire quantity, fell upon the Proprietors' hands in the course of the sale: Included in the Sale were 414 Chests of Madras Indigo; some of which were of finer texture than usual, and obtained high prices; and amongst the assortment from thence were also 57 Chests of Pig Indigo, or pale, Earthy Dross, which were well got rid of at any price.

Every appearance seems to justify the expectation of the continuance of a steady demand, and of prosperous Prices, throughout the present year.

We remain, with respect, Your most obedient Servants,

HALLIDAY & RUSSELL,  
Super-Brokers.

**Selections.**

*Secunderabad, June 5.*—The monsoon to all appearance has commenced as there has been rain since the 1st of this month. This is inconvenient to those building houses, which numbers have been obliged to do in consequence of the increase to the Force.

The Resident arrived at the Presidency two days ago, from an extensive tour throughout the country, which from his well known ability is expected to derive important benefits from personal inspection.—*Private Letter.*

*Madras, June 8, 1822.*—We have experienced constant disappointment with regard to Shipping, during the past week, for scarcely a day has passed without a signal being up for a vessel coming in—and our anxious hopes at this interesting period, that they would have been from England, have been as often disappointed by their proving to be country vessels.—It is rather surprising that some of the many Ships that were to sail in January, have not yet made their appearance—The GOLCONDAH—DUCHESS OF ATHOL—GENERAL PALMER—and BENGAL MERCHANT cannot be many days sail from this, and we hope, very soon, to announce the arrival of one of them.

The HENRY PORCHER and MELLISH which are to touch here homeward bound from Calcutta, will be the next opportunity for England.

His Majesty's 53rd Regiment took the Garrison duty in the Fort on Tuesday, when the 5th Regiment marched out for Bangalore.

The heat that was so intolerable here last week has been general throughout the country, we hear; to the Northward particularly. A Correspondent at Ingeram informs us that the Thermometer at that place in the Sun, was as high as 150°.

The weather at the Presidency is now cool and pleasant in consequence of the rain that fell a few days ago.

H. M. Scooner COCHIN sailed for Trincomalie yesterday morning.—*Madras Gazette.*

*Lucknow.*—We understand that the operations of the Force under the Commanding Officer at Sultanpore, having been brought to a temporary, though not an amicable conclusion, the Troops have returned to their respective cantonments, until the end of the rainy season, which had commenced in that quarter. Cassim Aly of Meerppore, had deserted his estates and has proceeded incog. to the Presidency, for the purpose, it is said, of submitting his grievances to the consideration of Government. Many of our readers before whom we have from time to time laid reports of the movements of the Military detached against this nobleman, may not be aware, perhaps, that he was invested by order of the Supreme Council in 1817, with a Khelat, or honorary dress of value, for the services which he had frequently rendered to the company. Gratitude alone would have induced the British Government to refrain from resorting to coercive measures against a gentleman from whom they had derived substantial benefits, but unfortunately the treaty subsisting between them and the state of Oude, left them no alternative in this instance, however much they might regret or deprecate the policy of Agameer, that exalted personage, of whose birth, parentage, and education the public has heard so much of late. Prithoo Paul, Singh another man of rank, situated similarly to Cassim Alee, has fled his country to escape from the system of oppression to which he nearly a victim on a recent occasion, and is now wandering in exile thro' the wilds of Rohaw, with a little band of followers. Surrup Dowon Singh is the third landed proprietor, who has been obliged to leave his native land, within the short space of one month. His dependants are shewing steady resistance to the troops of the AMIL, but as this creature and relation, we are informed, of the minister has received some pieces of ordinance from the capital, many of them have been slaughtered in the gurdies which could not of course hold out against artillery. We are no advocates for radical reform in our own noble constitution; but we really

believe from all we hear, that a radical change in that of Oude would be attended with the greatest blessings, which the King (an excellent Prince) could bestow on his subjects.

*Major Bryant.*—Letters of the 2d June from Madras, have been received from Major Bryant Judge Advocate General, mentioning that the tedious passage of the Ganges there, was chiefly caused by light baffling winds, and not by foul weather, as was generally supposed. The passage it appears had been remarkably fine, until they were nearly in sight of the Port, when a continuance of light airs, kept them off and on, for nearly three weeks. It will be pleasing to Major Bryant's numerous friends to learn, that he had been received with the greatest kindness and attention at Madras. The GANGES had sailed in prosecution of her voyage to England on the 3d June, as mentioned in a former Paper.—*John Bull.*

**Learned Muhamedan.**

Some few days since, a Letter under this head, signed JULIAN, appeared in the JOURNAL, the chief tendency of it being, as we conceived then, and still conceive, to ridicule our attaching any interest or importance to the Sketch of a fine Head, admirable for the skill and masterly talent with which it was drawn, as well as for the interesting History of the individual whom it so faithfully represented. Our impartial attachment to Freedom of Expression through the Press is too sincere to admit of our refusing admission to any thing which appears to us to have no weightier objection than that of calling in question the taste or judgement of the Editor, which everyone has as plain a right to do—as we have to undervalue or to extol theirs.—This was a production of that description, and accordingly when it was republished some days afterwards in the JOHN BULL as a proof of our desire to bring the Christian Religion and all its Dignitaries and Followers into contempt, we thought the effort to give it this colouring so peurile and flimsy as to be unworthy the slightest notice. Having since learnt, however, from a sincere Friend, on whose information we can rely, that many were disposed to infer our participation in the sentiments attributed to us, from our saying nothing at the time on the subject of the Letter and its tendency; we take occasion to assure them that we have no further participation in the Letter of JULIAN than in any other sarcasm or reproof thrown out against our taste or judgement, however much we feel bound in impartiality to publish these, in justice to the supposed claims of others. A moment's reflection would have shewn them that we must have thought favorably of this converted Christian, as well as of the Religion he had embraced, when we had taken the pains to procure this excellent Portrait of him, when we incurred much more than the usual expense to have it engraved, and added to it the brief but satisfactory piece of Biography which accompanied it.—It was a proof too of our thinking it would interest the Public at large—and nothing could be farther from our minds than ridicule of him, or of the Faith he had embraced. We have again and again professed our admiration of the Great Founder of this Faith—respect for the truly pious among the Ministers of his Religion—and a wish to see it supplant the Fatalism of the Mohammedans and the Idolatry of the Hindoos; but it appears that where there is a determination to misconstrue even what is plain, and to torture into crime all that is ambiguous, to see every thing in dark colours, and to give credit to nothing that can make in our favour, it is in vain to hope for candour or indulgence.

**Births.**

At Dinapore, on the 19th of April, the Lady of Captain GEORGE MATHERS, of His Majesty's 50th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Kaira, on the 20th ultimo, ELIZA, the Wife of Mr. J. FERN, of a Daughter.

**Deaths.**

On the 18th instant, ELIZABETH EMERY, the Infant Daughter of the Reverend S. TRAWIN, aged 8 months and 22 days.

At Madras, on the 25th ultimo, of the Spasmodic Cholera, Sergeant W. BRADY, late of the Gun-powder Manufactory, deeply and sincerely regretted.